# The Sydney Morning Herald.

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**No 10,773.—VOL. LXVI** WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1872. PRICE TWOPENCE


## BIRTHS.

On the 17th instant, at Bourke, Mrs. R. M. Hughes, of a daughter.

On the 18th instant, at Minna Ville, Penrith, the wife of J. D. Single, Esq., M.L.A., of a son.

On the 18th instant, at Murrurundi, Mrs. Philip S. Selfe, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at Wildfell, Potts Point, the wife of James Watson, Esq., M.L.A., of a daughter.

On the 22nd instant, at Farleigh, Ashfield, the wife of Thomas Gill, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 12th September, at Friends' Meeting House, Saffron Walden, Essex, England, Joseph James Neave, of Leiston, Suffolk, to Helen Grace, eldest daughter of Abraham Davy, of Harrington Park, New South Wales.

On the 30th October, at the residence of the bride's parents, Sandywha, by the Rev. John Graham, Sydney, Rev. James Trevon, Congregational Minister, Gulgong, to Mary, eldest daughter of R. Miller, Esq., J.P., Gerringong.

On the 14th instant, at the Church of England, Gulgong, by the Rev. William Allworth, John Humphries, Esq., formerly of Kiambri, Liverpool Plains, to Mrs. Jackson, widow of the late W. S. E. Jackson, and second daughter of H. A. Hill, Esq., Clapton Villa, London.

On the 15th instant, at St. Silas, Moulmein, by the Rev. W. H. H. Yarrington, James Carter, of Balranald, to Emily Jane Brennan, of Moulamein.

## DEATHS.

On the 3rd October, at Salisbury, Wiltshire, Elizabeth, wife of Herman Prior, Esq., barrister, and only daughter of the late Rear-Admiral P. P. King, aged 39 years.

On the 21st instant, at her parents' residence, Wellington-street, Newtown, of croup, Eva Annie, the youngest and beloved daughter of Mary Annie and Christopher Augustus Chantler, aged 1 year and 9 months.

On the 23rd instant, Maria Justina, wife of W. B. S. O'Grady, Public school teacher, Monkittie, daughter of Drum-Major John Agnew, late of H.M. 96th Regiment.

On the 25th instant, at Cheverell, Ada Beatrice, youngest child of Henry Britt, aged 10 months.

On the 26th instant, at Figtree Cottage, Liverpool-street, Sydney, Margaret Warden, widow of the late Rev. A. M. Sherriff, of Dungog and Clarencetown.

On the 23rd instant, at Sydney, Mrs. Letitia Williamson, relict of the late Alexander Williamson (many years clerk in the Legislative Council), aged 72 years. Country papers please copy.

On the 24th instant, after a long and painful illness, Phoebe, the beloved wife of Mr. Jordan Wainwright, aged 67 years.

On the 25th instant, at Manly Beach, Elmer Frey, infant son of Joshua Frey and Katherine Josephson, aged 5 months.

On the 26th instant, at the residence of his parents, No. 2, Pembroke-terrace, Jamieson-street, Surry Hills, Samuel Bernard Brereton, only beloved son of Samuel and Mary Salter.

## SHIPPING.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Saturday afternoon, at 1. FARES: Saloon at current rates; steerage, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—Wonga Wonga, Wednesday, 4th December.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-morrow morning, Thursday, at 6; and Coonanbara, Friday night, at 11. Goods for Martin Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy To-morrow morning.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Wednesday, at 6.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, Monday, 2nd December, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, 48 hours after arrival.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via PORT DENISON.—Steamer early.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments to Melbourne and Queensland BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.
THIS (Wednesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Clarence Town This Day.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER GOLD-FIELDS. The C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP BALLINA, via NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW NIGHT, Thursday, at 9.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS. FROM COMMERCIAL WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.
FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, HELEN MACGREGOR, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
SALOON and STEERAGE PASSENGERS en route to the Tin and Gold mines will find unrivalled accommodation in this ship.
FOR RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.
Cargo is now being received.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
REDUCTION OF FARES.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
DANDENONG,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, 28th November, at 2 o'clock p.m.
and
MACEDON,
TUESDAY, 3rd December, at 2 o'clock p.m.
THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.
Freight at lowest current rates.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
MACEDON,
FRIDAY, 29th November, at 6 o'clock p.m.
FARES:
Saloon ........................ 10s
Steerage ...................... 5s
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The fine powerful steamship HERO,
T. Logan, commander, 850 tons register, 300-horse power, will be dispatched from Grafton Wharf for above port on or about FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at noon.
Goods received free of wharfage.
ELDRED and SPENCE,
62, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO QUEENSLAND.
The regular trading steamship
BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons,
J. Torrance, commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, on THURSDAY, at 7 p.m., for
BRISBANE,
GLADSTONE, and
ROCKHAMPTON,
taking passengers and cargo at
GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For all particulars apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO.,
237, George-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers will be dispatched from MELBOURNE as follows:—
TARARUA, 2nd December
ALHAMBRA, 7th ditto
RANGITOTO, 12th ditto
ALBION, 19th ditto.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

STEAM TO HONGKONG, DIRECT.
The screw-steamer,
PARANA,
1027 tons register, Captain Wilkinson.
This fine steamer is now on her way from Hongkong, and will return there from this port about the 20th December.
She is expected to make the passage in twenty-five days, and offers a splendid opportunity for passengers and shippers of cargo.
For all particulars apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., agents.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—S. S. CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on SUNDAY, 1st December, at 10 a.m.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

FOR LONDON, with dispatch.—The magnificent A1 Aberdeen clipper ship
ABERGELDIE,
1152 tons register, William Robertson, commander.
This fine ship, having all her dead weight and a large portion of her wool on board, will have quick dispatch.
For rates of freight apply to Captain ROBERTSON, on board, at Circular Quay; or
JOHN FRAZER and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG, Friday, 9.30 a.m. and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA, CLYDE, Friday, 9.30 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, Friday, 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA, Tuesday, 9 a.m.
BATEMAN'S BAY (for Moruya), Friday, 9.30 a.m.

MANLY BEACH.—STEAMER, THIS DAY leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 4.20, 6.15
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 3.30, 5.
Fare—Return tickets, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
THOMAS HESELTON.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON.—To follow the Strathdon.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship
KOSCIUSKO,
1192 tons register, J. Lawson, commander, will sail as above.
Passengers are invited to inspect this vessel's elegant and roomy saloon accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to Captain LAWSON; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR LONDON.
The clipper ship BORDER CHIEF,
having the whole of her dead weight on board, and a portion of her wool stowed, will sail the first week in December.
For freight, &c., apply to Captain LESLIE, on board;
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.;
or SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.—
The clipper barque
DECAPOLIS,
631 tons register, Captain T. M. Almond.
This vessel will be dispatched early in December. Wool received at Marsden's.
For freight or cabin passage apply to Captain ALMOND, on board, at Circular Quay; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—
The HAWKESBURY.
This favourite passenger ship will be dispatched on the 4th December.
Has superior accommodation for Saloon passengers.
Apply on board, to Captain SAYERS; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.
The BEN LOMOND
will be dispatched in December.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain Moir; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.
Wool received at Flood's.

MESSRS. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.
The clipper ship
AGAMEMNON,
1700 tons,
R. Marsden, commander,
will sail early in DECEMBER.
Has superior accommodation for PASSENGERS in all CLASSES.
For all further particulars apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 ship REGINA MARIS, 1000 tons, Captain Onwehand, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE on or about the 16th December.
For light freight or passage, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO.

FOR SHANGHAI direct.—The clipper barque WILLIAM TURNER, 431 tons register, Captain Vandervord, being under charter, will sail THIS WEEK, and has room only for light freight and passengers, for which immediate application is necessary to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LEVUKA AND TAVIUNI.—The clipper schooner DANCING WAVE, Brown, master, is now RECEIVING CARGO at Patent Slip Wharf, and will be dispatched positively on 1st December.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BROWN; or
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR LEVUKA, SAVU SAVU, and TAVIUNI, FIJI.—The clipper brigantine SARAH PILE, NOW RECEIVING CARGO at Market Wharf, will have usual quick dispatch.
Excellent passenger accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to
R. VICKERY,
116, Pitt-street.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATOR ISLANDS, direct.—The clipper barque HELENE, P. Bahlmann, master, will be dispatched immediately after discharging inward cargo.
For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—The clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH, J. L. Clulow, commander, will commence loading TO-MORROW, and sail early NEXT WEEK. For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The clipper barque CORRIDO, Captain Lamont, is now receiving cargo, and will sail this week.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Broomfield and Whitaker's Wharf; or to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR TOWNSVILLE.—The schooner ROYAL DUKE, having a considerable portion of her freight engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For rate of freight apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The Clipper Schooner CIRCE, Ellis, Master, now fast loading at Parbury's Wharf, sails on FRIDAY. For freight, &c., apply to PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

HELENE, from HAMBURGH.—Consignees wanted for 50 cases Beer, shipped by C. E. Boji, to order, marked Frydenlands.

FREIGHT.—Owners of vessels proceeding to New Zealand, capable of loading Log and Spar Timber, can arrange for a return, or Foreign Freight, on application to
A. S. WEBSTER, 3, Gresham-street.

SCHOONER MARGARET AND JANE.—The public are cautioned not to buy above vessel from M. E. Murnin without my consent. EDWARD BLUNT.
Sydney, 26th November, 1872.

WANTED, a SHIP, about a thousand tons burthen, to convey coal to Java, and load sugar there for America.
ELDRED and SPENCE.

## MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's office, 326, George-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 27th November instant, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of transacting such business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
MAC DONNELL, BROTHERS,
Managers.

ALICE EDITH COPPER MINING CO.
A Special General MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the office of HENRY I. WEST and CO., 143, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 3rd December, 1872.
To elect Directors, and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

A MEETING of the subscribers for Contributors Shares in the projected MOLE RUN TIN MINING COMPANY will be held at my Rooms, Greville's Chambers, No. 388, George-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of determining upon the proposal to refund the money subscribed for shares, less expenses incurred.
SAML. SYMONDS.
November, 1872.

GLEN INNES TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company is called for THIS DAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., at the TEMPERANCE HALL, Pitt-street, to hear the latest reports from the Mine, and a progress report from the Directors, and to transact such other business as may be referred to the meeting.
By order of the Board.
GEO. RATTRAY, Manager.

EMPIRE STATE G. M. CO., Green Valley.—A General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at PUNCH'S Hotel, Pitt-street, at 4.30 p.m. sharp, on THURSDAY, 28th November. Business of importance.

NEW HOLLAND TIN MINING COMPANY.
The MEETING of Shareholders called for yesterday was POSTPONED until 4 p.m. THIS DAY. Every member is requested to attend.
THOS. MILLER, Secretary.

THE LION OF WATTLE FLAT GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The Draft Deed of Association and Progress Report will be submitted at a meeting to be held at the Great Britain Hotel, George-street, THIS DAY, at 7.30; and Shareholders in the above Company are requested to attend the same.
HENRY LOVETT and CO.

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH TIN AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.
A General MEETING of every one interested in this Company will take place THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 282, Pitt-street (opposite School of Arts), at half-past 7 p.m. All are requested to attend, to transact important business.
THOMAS MILLER,
Secretary pro tem.

SIDELING GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A MEETING of the Shareholders will take place THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock noon, at 64, Pitt-street North, for consideration of draft deed of settlement. G. G. Dickinson, L. M.

ROTHSCHILD G. M. CO.
A MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at Greville's Rooms, on TUESDAY next, 3rd December, at 7.30 p.m., to approve Deed of Settlement.
SAMUEL SYMONDS, Manager.

THE HERMANN GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
In compliance with a requisition signed by the required number of Shareholders, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, a Special MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of December, at 3 o'clock p.m., to decide whether an amalgamation shall take place with Meyers's; if not, what steps shall be taken to sink a new shaft.
By order of the Board.
ROBERT S. CLARKE, Manager.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney,
26th November, 1872.

WELCOME AMALGAMATED G. M. CO. (Limited).
A Special General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY, the 5th December, at 3 o'clock p.m.: To receive Manager's Report and Statement of Accounts; also any other business that may be brought forward in accordance with the Deed of Association.
GEORGE C. KIRKPATRICK, Legal Manager.
Sydney, November 20, 1872.

## MEETINGS.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—COMMITTEE MEETING THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the SCHOOL OF ARTS, Balmain. A full attendance is requested.
FRANCIS SPENCE,
Hon. Secretary.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.
The adjourned Special General MEETING of the Members will be held, at the Club-house, on MONDAY, the 2nd December next, at half-past 4 p.m.
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,
Hon. Secretary.
December 25, 1872.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that at the next Monthly MEETING to be held in FREE LIBRARY, on TUESDAY, 10th December, at 8 p.m., a resolution, proposing an amendment of Rules III. and IV., will be placed before the members.
J. J. DAVEY,
Hon. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR L. O. L., No 49.—Monthly MEETING, TO-NIGHT, at 8 sharp, in the Lodgeroom, Palmer-street. Important business. By order of the W. M.
H. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 1.—TO-NIGHT.—Note particularly.—Special MEETING of Soirée Committee at 7 o'clock sharp, and regular monthly business at 8 o'clock. Good attendance requested.
By order of the W. M.
J. T. GREEN, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Furnishing Committee, E. C.—Annual Meeting, the Hall, York-street, Friday Evening, 8.

MASONIC.—Sydney Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 25, E. C. Emergency Meeting This Evening, 7.30.

NO 17 "VOLUNTEERS" L. O. L.—An Arch Purple MEETING of the above will be held in the Masonic Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 sharp. Candidates and visitors requested to attend. JAMES S. HANNAN, Sec.

NO 12 BRANCH EXTENDED ORDER PROTESTANT ALLIANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY will MEET in the Schoolroom, Beattie-street, Balmain, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m. Closing night of 5s entrance. Business—Nomination of officers.
JAS. T. RITCHARD, President.

NO. 18, BOYNE L. O. L.—Purple Meeting, To-night, Wesleyan Schoolroom, Botany Road. J. Pearson, W. M.

NO. 54, THE DIAMOND L. O. L. will hold an Arch-purple MEETING, in Masonic Hall, on FRIDAY, the 29th November, at half-past 7 p.m. Candidates will please be punctual in attendance. By order of the W. M.

ST. ANDREW'S Scotch Benevolent Society.—Special Meeting To-night. Concert business, 8. G. W. Nicoll.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—A Temperance MEETING THIS EVENING, at 8. Mr. CALLAGHAN presides.

## LOST AND FOUND.

COW STRAYED.—Owner can have her on paying expenses. S. VENN, near Parsonage, Forbes-st.

FOUND, a Cattle DOG. Owner can have it on paying expenses. J. LOVE, Glenmore Road.

FOUND, Newfoundland DOG. Owner can have it by paying expenses. J. Biddles, Alma-st., Darlington.

FOUND, a White POODLE. The owner can have it, apply Mrs. EAMES, Paddington.

LOST, a Gold EARRING. 5s reward on return of same to F. HAMMON, Jeweller, King-street.

LOST, a Rough Tan Terrier DOG, undershot, name and address on collar. S. S. Isaacs, 7, Wynyard-st.

LOST, RUDDER and TILLER of boat. Finder rewarded by returning it to Mr. Miller, near Gas Wharf.

LOST, between the Exchange and Surry Hills, a small BAG, containing 11 £1 Notes. Finder will be well rewarded at LEA'S, 90, South Head Road.

LOST, on Sunday afternoon, a small POODLE. A reward will be given on returning it to G. HILL, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

LOST, on Saturday, from 117, Prince-street, Liver Coloured Retriever DOG, answers to the name of Nero. Finder rewarded on returning him to J. DYER, Messrs. Breillat and Co., Flour Mills, Sussex-street.

LOST, YESTERDAY, a CHEQUE for £4 17s 6d, in favour of B. Valentine, 14, Spring-street, drawn by A. Chisholm, on the New South Wales Bank. Finder Rewarded. Payment is stopped.

STOLEN, 22nd instant, 4 GEESE. £1 Reward for information of the thief. H. SNELL, Petersham.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD on recovery, White COCKATOO; ragged wings. R. Batters, S. H. Rd.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost from Clintra, Potts Point, a small Black and Tan TERRIER SLUT; answers to Gip. Apply as above; or to W. WESTGARTH, Spring-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, Black Terrier DOG; answers to the name of Prince. Any one returning him to 125, Prince-street, will receive the above reward.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from Petersham, Bay HORSE, branded HM on near shoulder, also Grey HORSE, branded CS. Apply to J. CAMPBELL, Balmain Road.

## EDUCATIONAL.

AUSTRALIAN WRITING INSTITUTION, 726, George-street; Principal, Mr. FITZJOHN HALL.—Book-keeping made easy. Candidates prepared for the Marine Board and Civil Service examinations; French, mechanical, drawing, and illuminating classes. The regular class during Christmas vacation. Highest references.

MUSIC thoroughly Taught by a young Lady, 16s per quarter. Address Music, HERALD Office.

J. HUBERT NEWMAN, Photographer and Crayon Painter, Prize Medalist of the Intercolonial Exhibition of 1870 for PHOTOGRAPHS, and 1872 for PHOTOGRAPHS and PORTRAITS in CRAYON, respectfully informs his country friends he has but one place of business, No. 12, South Head Road.

## PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CHARLES GARDNER is requested to Write to his WIFE ISABEL, care of J. Wilson, Sydney Mint.

IF THIS should meet the eye of RICHARD ALFRED JAMES, or any one that knows his whereabouts, would greatly oblige by writing to Mrs. JAMES, 267, Adelaide Road, Hampstead, London, England. He was last heard of in Sydney in March, 1866. Other papers please copy.

MR. CARROLL.—Kindly leave Sample of Obley COPPER for us at 44, Pitt-st. J. BLACK & CO.

MRS. ELLEN TINSLEY is requested to call on DEAN and DEAN, Solicitors, 75, Elizabeth-street.

SONS OF FREEDOM Q. M. CO.—Shareholders are invited to communicate. V. X., HERALD Office.

## VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ENTRANCES.—In consequence of the unavoidable delay in the issue of the Time Table, Entrances for ALL the MATCHES will NOT CLOSE till FRIDAY, 29th November.
TIME TICKETS will be drawn at the Volunteer Club, on FRIDAY, at 8 p.m.
F. C. BREWER, THOS RICHARDS, Hon. Secretaries.
November 25.

NO. 1 BATTERY V. ARTILLERY will assemble for Field Gun DRILL, Inner Domain, TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 7.30 p.m. Every member must attend. FRANCIS FAHEY, Captain.

4 BATTERY.—Armstrong Gun DRILL TO-NIGHT, 7.30. Full muster requested. Entrances for garrison gun matches will be closed, and Nos. 1 elected after drill.
WM. COOPER, Captain.

PRINCE ALFRED'S OWN.—A good muster requested at Gun Drill, Dawes' Battery, To-night, 7.15.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—INTERNATIONAL MATCH. SCOTS' TEAM.
Intending Competitors are requested to muster for Practice on the Rifle Range, THURSDAY, at 4 p.m.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Captain.

## CALLS ON SHARES.

ST. HELENA GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A First CALL of 2s 6d per share is now made, and payable at the Office of the Company, 359, George-street, on or before 2nd December next.
JOHN T. HOBBS,
Legal Manager.

BRITISH EMPIRE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited.)
The sixth CALL of 1s per Share is now due, and payable at the Office of the Company, 359, George-street.
JOHN T. HOBBS,
Legal Manager.

KING OF DENMARK GOLD MINING COMPANY. (Limited.)
The sixth CALL of 3d per Share is now due, and payable at the Office of the Company, 359, George-street, on or before the 7th December next.
JOHN T. HOBBS,
Legal Manager.

PERSEVERANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), BURRANGONG.
Shareholders are reminded that the third CALL of 5s per Share on all new Shares is payable on or before the 1st December next, at the Office of the Company, 359, George-street.
JOHN T. HOBBS,
Legal Manager.

ROYAL SAXON GOLD MINING CO.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of (3d) threepence per share, has been made payable at this Office, on the 11th December, 1872. By order of the Board,
H. A. THOMPSON, Secretary.
26th November, 1872. 130, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—This is to certify that if Mr. ANDREW BROWN does not come and pay up his CALLS in the Royal Saxon Claim on the Ajax line of reef, Tambaroora, within one month from this date, his Share will be sold or otherwise dealt with to defray expenses.
J. T. PARKER, A. J. WARD, FRANK BRAGHELLA, JOHN PICKUP, JAMES ✕ (his mark) BARLOW.
Tambaroora, November 23, 1872.

NIGHTINGALE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
A CALL of one shilling per Share on the Contributing Stock of the Company has been made, payable at the Offices of the Company, 326, George-street, on or before 1st December, 1872.
By order of the Board,
MAC DONNELL, BROTHERS, Managers.

STAR OF THE WEST GOLD MINING CO (Limited), Red Hill, Tambaroora.
NOTICE.—A CALL of one shilling per share has been made, payable at the office of the Company, 309, George-street, Sydney, on or before WEDNESDAY, 4th December, 1872.
By order of the Board.
W. HOLME DAVIS,
Manager.

EVENING STAR G. M. CO.—A CALL of ONE SHILLING a share will fall due on 12th December next.
JOHN KINLOCH, Secretary.

LOUISA GOLD MINING CO. (Limited).
Shareholders are requested to pay the Allotment Fee of 2s per share, at the Office of the Company, 282, Pitt-street, on or before MONDAY, 2nd December.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Manager.

PLANET GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The fourth CALL of 2d per share is now due, and payable at the office of the Company, 359, George-street, on or before 11th December next.
JOHN T. HOBBS,
Legal Manager.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—The undersigned, established in London upwards of twenty years, confine themselves exclusively to a General Commission Business, are well acquainted with Australian requirements, and possess special facilities for purchasing goods to the best advantage in the English markets.
Indents should be accompanied by cash remittances, or bank letters of credit, to insure full trade discounts. Account sales of produce under consignment rendered promptly, and net proceeds invested to order, every attention being devoted to the eligible shipment and insurance of all goods passing through their hands.
E. S. LLOYD and CO., 3, George Yard, Lombard-street, London.
References—Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co.

TO FAMILIES VISITING ENGLAND.—THE MALDON HOTEL, WATFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE, under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, H. VINDIN, late of West Maitland.
Easily accessible from London, within half-an-hour by L. and N. W. rail from the west end, beautifully situated, and surrounded by lovely scenery. Carriages and horses may be hired. Fishing, hunting, and boating in the immediate neighbourhood; an excellent cuisine, and the choicest wines.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the business of the undersigned as MINING AGENT and LEGAL MANAGER will be conducted for the present at the place of business of the late firm of Foster, Kelly, and Co., 271, George-street, Sydney, where all communications are to be addressed.
H. W. FOSTER.

BALMAIN CO-OPERATIVE STEAM FERRY CO. (Limited).
Mr. ALFRED HUNT has been appointed Clerk and Collector to this Company. All shareholders who have not yet paid their allotment money are requested to do so AT ONCE, at the offices of the Company, at Mr. RICHARD HUNT'S, Darling-street.
JOHN E. MANNING,
Chairman.

BALMAIN CO-OPERATIVE STEAM COMPANY.
Observing my name advertised as one of the Trustees of this Company, I beg to suggest the appointment of a substitute, as it is not my intention to act. E. Manning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS and OTHERS.—Correspondents will please address the undersigned, at Tarpeian, Potts' Point. Will be at Exchange daily, from 12.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., when in town. THOMAS CADELL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The Magnificent Household Furniture, cut Glassware, sterling silver, Oil Paintings, and effects of Mrs. Lewis Marks, will be on view THIS DAY, from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., and Morning of Sale, TO-MORROW.
Intending purchasers and the public are invited to inspect this truly recherché ménage, catalogues of which can be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

IN THE ESTATE of WILLIAM EDWIN HEARD, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Master Mariner, deceased.
ALL CREDITORS or other persons having claims in the estate of the above-named deceased, are required to send in particulars thereof to CHARLES SMITH, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, merchant, the lawfully constituted attorney in the said colony of ROBERT ROSS HEARD and GEORGE ORLANDO HEARD, the two Trustees and Executors named in and appointed by the will of the said deceased, or to Messrs. WANT and JOHNSON, Solicitors, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney, on or before the 21st day of December now next ensuing. After the said 21st day of December the said Charles Smith, the attorney of the said Robert Ross Heard and George Orlando Heard, will proceed, in pursuance of the Trust Property Act of 1862, to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Charles Smith, as attorney of the said Robert Ross Heard and George Orlando Heard, shall then have notice.
Dated this 21st day of November, A.D. 1872.
RANDOLPH CHARLES WANT, Proctor for the said Charles Smith, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SUPREME COURT INJUNCTION.—A perpetual injunction having been granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales to restrain the defendants, J. R. Cattell and another, under a PENALTY of £30,000, from the importation and sale of certain SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, as exhibited in the cause, and bearing the name of KIDERLEN.
WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that we shall institute LEGAL PROCEEDINGS without further CAUTION against all persons BUYING, SELLING, or DEALING in such COUNTERFEITS.
M. MOSS and CO.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY ARBITRATION.—NOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS.—Forms of CLAIMS required to be forwarded to London by NEXT MAIL, can be obtained on application at the Office of the Society, 7, Gresham-street, Sydney.

COPPER ORES AND REGULUS.
The SMELTING WORKS of the ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY (Limited), adjoining the New Lambton Colliery, being now in full operation, the Company is prepared to purchase ORES and REGULUS in ANY QUANTITIES at higher NET prices than can be obtained EITHER BY SHIPMENT TO ENGLAND, or (except under the most favourable circumstances) by LOCAL SMELTING.
ORES AND REGULUS will be RECEIVED, WEIGHED, and SAMPLED, at the above Works, or, at the Company's Store, 57, LOWER GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, or elsewhere, to suit the convenience of sellers.
Assays agreed, and PAYMENTS MADE within seven days of date of sampling.
Advances may be obtained on Produce in transitu.
Communications to be addressed, and consignments made, to Mr. G. R. DIBBS, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY; or to the undersigned
S. S. VALE, SUPERINTENDENT NEW LAMBTON WORKS, WARATAH, near NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

TIN AND COPPER ORES.
GEORGE RAFF and CO., Eagle-street, BRISBANE, are prepared to act as AGENTS for MINING COMPANIES and Miners generally, attending to the packing and forwardment of ores, and to their insurance at lowest current rates. Advances made on consignments to their London agents, Messrs. Redfern, Alexander, and Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED are purchasers of TIN and COPPER ORE; or will make liberal advances on parcels consigned to them either for sale here or for shipment.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.,
4, O'Connell-street.

TIN TIN.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN receive Tin Ore for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal advances when required.

THE UNDERSIGNED have made arrangements for the sale of TIN ORE in London, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments to their London house.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TIN.—We have made arrangements for the Shipment of Tin and Tin Ore on account of several of the mining companies, to the consignment of our friends in London, Messrs. H. G. Ashhurst and Co., Fenchurch-street, and will be glad to undertake the same business for others. We will make liberal CASH ADVANCES on shipment, either here or in Brisbane, on favourable terms.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Sydney.

Agents for—
The Ruby Tin Mining Company
Ruby Creek ditto ditto
Glen Innes ditto ditto
Glen Lode ditto ditto
Champion ditto ditto
Oban ditto
IXL ditto
Bolwarra ditto
Big Ruby
St. Leonards ditto.

TIN ORE.—The undersigned is prepared to receive for shipment to London Consignments of the above, and to make liberal advances.
GEORGE R. DIBBS,
131, Pitt-street.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, and CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Homebush, and Sydney.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

JOHN A. TURNER
Wool Broker,
Live Stock and Station Agent,
Sheep and Cattle Salesman.
Liberal advances on Wool, Stations, Live Stock, Tallow, Hides, Leather, and all other Colonial Produce consigned to him for sale, or shipment to his London agents.
Offices, 171, Pitt-street. Wool Stores, Circular Quay, Sydney.

WOOL.—The undersigned is a purchaser of Wool or will make liberal advances on same consigned to his friends in London.
J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF TERMINATION OF PARTNERSHIP by effluxion of time, Messrs. WARRY and MARSH, of Bowen and Mackay, have to request that all ACCOUNTS against them be forwarded immediately. The business will be continued by Mr. R. S. WARRY.

COWDERY, BROTHERS, C.E.'s
Hill End.
MINING AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, &c.
Surveys and plans of workings, &c., accurately made.
Supervision and management of claims undertaken.

HILL END AND TAMBAROORA.
MR. W. G. COLLINGS,
Mining Agent, Manager, and Broker.
Reports and surveys carefully made, and enquiries answered.

I, DANIEL BYRNE, junior, do apologise for the words I made use of against Miss Ellen Gilkerson's character, on the Petersham 'Bus, on Sunday afternoon, 24th of November. They are utterly false. I am sorry for it. (Signed) DANIEL BYRNE, Carlton-street, Parramatta-street.

PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
We, the undersigned passengers saved from the ill-fated barque City of Newcastle, tender our most grateful thanks to Captain B. JENKINS for rescuing us from our most awful perilous position, if not certain death; and also to Mrs. JENKINS for the extreme kindness and truly Christian philanthropy extended to us after our rescue in attending and ministering to our several wants, and for her most assiduous attentions to our health and comfort during the remainder of the passage to Sydney.
That the Author of all Goodness may protect, prolong, guide, and shield you both safely through the perils of this life, is now, and ever will be, our most fervent prayer. In conclusion, we beg to assure the most brave and generous Captain Jenkins, his most amiable, kind, and tender-hearted wife, the passengers, officers, and crew of the good ship John Knox, we shall through life gratefully bear remembrance of the timely and manly rescue, the kind and generous, nay loving kindness, lavishly bestowed on us by all in our most painful and prostrate position; and finally we state thus publicly, that next to Divine Providence, to the good Samaritans above referred to, we owe our lives and health.
MARIA MARTHA PILCHER,
MARY CLARK FOX,
Late residents of Wellington, New Zealand.
C. CAMERON,
ELLEN JONES,
WILLIAM JONES,
Residents of Sydney.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS, &c.—The Sydney United Labourers have resolved that on and after the 2nd of December, that they will adopt the following course of work, viz., one labourer not to serve more than 2 bricklayers on the ground floor; on the second story, 2 labourers to 3 bricklayers; on the third story, man to man, gables, &c., not to be considered as an additional story. No objections taken to an apprentice or improver, who has not been more than 2 years' at the trade; but in all cases where two such apprentices are employed, they will be considered equal to one man.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Secretary.
Sydney United Labourers' Society.

TO THE MASTER PAINTERS OF SYDNEY.
At a Meeting held at the Gardeners' Arms, on Tuesday, November 26, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That unless the employers publicly acquiesce with the requisition presented to them on Tuesday, November 19—we, the undersigned, decline to work." Signed on behalf of 131 operatives.
JOHN GOSTELOW, Chairman.
GEO. WILLINGALE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Art Union Drawing in aid of St. Vincent's Hospital unavoidably POSTPONED on Tuesday Evening, will take place on THURSDAY next, at St. Mary's Boys' Schoolroom, at the hour of 4 p.m.

NOTICE.—To Owners of Three Horses, grazing at Frogmore, Botany (Hollinshed's).—If not released within ten days from this date, will be sold to defray expenses. November 26, 1872. JOHN HARDIE.

## PUBLICATIONS.

NOW PUBLISHING.
THE SYDNEY MAIL
PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE INAUGURATION OF INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.
PRICE FOURPENCE.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BOURKE WARD.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, will be held at Punch's Hotel, corner of Pitt and King streets, THIS EVENING. Mr. ALEXANDER DEAN will take the chair at 8 o'clock. Mr. Rowe will address the electors.

COOK WARD.—Mr. STEEL will address the Electors at Tighe's Hotel, corner Riley-street and South Head Road, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

COOK WARD ELECTORS.—J. W. SMART will be nominated and take the sense of Electors on Polling-day.

COOK WARD.—Alderman ROSEBY will address the Electors at Munro's Hotel, Arthur-street, Surry Hills, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Electors, hear for yourselves!
W. T. PAWLEY, Secretary.

ELECTORS OF DENISON WARD.—VOTE for SAMUEL ANDREWS.

TO THE ELECTORS of DENISON WARD.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of ROBERT FOWLER, Esq., will be held THIS EVENING at Rice's Railway Hotel, George-street South. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
THOMAS DEAN, Hon. Sec.

TO THE CITIZENS OF GIPPS WARD.
GENTLEMEN,—I am a candidate for re-election as Alderman for your Ward, as my term of office will expire on the 30th instant. I beg most respectfully to thank you for the confidence you have hitherto reposed in me; should you do me the honour to re-elect me I pledge myself to use my best endeavours at all times to forward the interests of your ward and the city generally.
Yours faithfully,
JAMES MERRIMAN.
Osborne House, 12th November, 1872.

HART FOR GIPPS WARD.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. TIMOTHY HART, will be held at the BLACK DOG HOTEL, Gloucester-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

MACQUARIE WARD ELECTION.—Working Men, remember the Polling Day, MONDAY, 2nd December, and Vote for one of yourselves,
WILLIAM CAMB.

BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD.—NOTICE is hereby given that an ELECTION of an ALDERMAN for the SOUTH WARD of the above Borough in the room of John Smith, Esq., deceased, will be holden at the Municipal Council Chambers, Liverpool Road, Ashfield, at the hour of noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of December next. Candidates must be nominated seven days at least before the said 11th day of December next. Nomination papers may be addressed to the Returning-Officer, at the Municipal Council Chambers, Liverpool Road, Ashfield, or left for him at such Council Chambers; provided they are so addressed, or left, so as to admit of their coming to hand within the prescribed time, as above stated.
JOHN POPE, Mayor.
F. UNDERWOOD, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers, Liverpool Road, Ashfield, 26th November, 1872.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY, EAST WARD.
NOTICE is hereby given, that GEORGE OCTAVIUS ETHERIDGE, Broker and Commission Agent, of Pearson-street, Balmain, and PETER HILL M'BEATH, Builder, of Darling-street, Balmain, have been duly nominated to the office of Alderman for the above-named vacancy.
NOTICE is hereby further given, that a POLL will be taken on FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the School of Arts, Balmain, and the Waiting-room at the Dry Dock Ferry, bottom of Erskine-street, Sydney.
G. R. ELLIOTT, Returning-officer.
Council Chambers, Darling-street,
25th November, 1872.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street.

A. C. DELOHERY, Agent, 207, York-street.—Bills of Sale, Wills, Agreements, Distraints for Rent, Licenses of all kinds, taken out; Hotels to Let; Debts Collected; District Court Plaints Filed.

ASSAYING.—Mining speculators and others can have minerals tested accurately by the undersigned, Practical Assayer.
W. TWEMLOW, 295, George street, Sydney.

A SINGLE TOOTH, from 4s 6d; Decayed teeth extracted or filled, 1s; misfits remodelled. Repairs done. Children's teeth regulated. Toothache cured.
C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

BOOKKEEPING, Copying, Law Writing, &c., executed reasonably and efficiently. E.B.H., Box 60, P.O.

C. W. ROGERS, Dyer and Scourer, 185, South Head Road, opposite Darlinghurst Gaol.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas tuned and repaired. 235, George-street.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (Diploma 1836). NOTICE.—We have but one surgery, 178, Pitt-street, second door from King-street. Number on the window.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.—W. H. BEECH, the original Master Chimney-sweep, 239, Macquarie-street.

G. NEVILLE GRIFFITHS, Glen Innes, Mining Inspector and Manager.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 383, George-street, Maddock's Library.

MRS. LETHBEY, Artiste in Paper Flowers, Wax and Leather Modelling. Maddock's, 383, Geo.-st.

MR. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square. THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth. Painless Extraction by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

R. ROWE, Venetian Gauze Wire, Oriental and Sun Blind Maker, 306, Darlinghurst Road.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 85, King-street.

PHOTOS., PHOTOS., 5s PER DOZEN, at YATES'S, 432, GEORGE-STREET.

LOADING WANTED for GULGONG; room for a couple of tons. Apply J. D., Meadowcroft's, Park-st.

LATHE.—Wanted, to purchase a light one, suitable for small iron work. Russell, Hutchinson-st., Geo.-st. N.

VOLUNTEER SHACO ORNAMENTS.—Wanted to purchase in any quantity. J. M'Lean, 76, York-st.

SEWING-MACHINE STANDS, for SALE. At A. E. Pulling, Park-street. Price 25s.

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# NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 4 o'clock.

### GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

In reply to Mr. Combes, Mr. SUTHERLAND said that the original time for the completion of No. 8 contract of the Great Western Railway expired on the 31st December, 1870. The estimated amount of contract was £140,267, and the value of the work done £133,549. The period fixed for completion of the work is 31st December, 1872. The original time for completion of No. 9 contract expired on the 31st March, 1872. The estimated amount of contract was £19,673, and value of work done £6633. The period fixed for completion of the work is 31st December, 1872.

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL, DENHAM COURT.

In reply to Mr. Lackey, Mr. PARKES said he found the petition alluded to, from the Rev. George N. Wood, was referred to his Excellency a few days after it was received, and was sent back to the Colonial Secretary's office with his Excellency's initials a few days following that reference. The Government was of opinion that the case was one in which it ought not to interfere.

### SURVEY OF RICHMOND RIVER.

In answer to Mr. Bawden, Mr. SUTHERLAND said a very elaborate and careful survey had been made by the officers of the department of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, of the entrance to Richmond River, and an estimate was prepared of the cost of such works as would be necessary to effect any permanent improvement. It was not the intention of the Government to undertake the works proposed at present. They would be of too great a magnitude to be entered upon now. The Government had called for a report from the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, as to what prospect, if any, might be feasible for rendering the Richmond River more accessible to shipping than it is at present.

### CLARENCE ELECTORATE.

In reply to Mr. Bawden, Mr. PARKES said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any bill to deal with the Clarence Electorate only, but the whole question would be dealt with at an early date.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS' REGULATIONS.

In answer to Mr. Forster, Mr. PARKES said that a separate book in which to record the infliction of corporal punishment in Public schools was not provided by the Council of Education, but the necessary records of such punishments were kept in the "daily report book." The Council was not aware that any Public school in Illawarra was at present without a daily report book. It was the duty of the teachers to apply to the Inspector by requisition (forms for which purpose were supplied by the Council) for any books they might need for the use of their schools, and when any of the necessary books were not kept in a school the Inspector was required to report the fact for the information of the Council.

### THE SUPERANNUATION QUESTION.

In reply to Mr. Forster, Mr. PARKES said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill to deal with the Superannuation question, and that bill would be introduced as soon as other pressing business would permit.

### THE ELECTORAL LAW.

In reply to Mr. Forster, Mr. PARKES said the question of the amendment of the Electoral law had been several times under the consideration of the Government. It had been determined that the proper course was to deal with the whole question both as to the number of representatives and the reconstruction of the electorates, and also as to considerable alterations in the manner of conducting elections. It was considered that after any such measure as this, if it should become law, an appeal to the people should be made, and that it would be an inconvenient time during the present year for any such appeal to be made, considering the recent date of the last dissolution; but it was the intention of the Government if they continued in office to introduce an Electoral Reform Bill among the earliest measures in the next session.

### THE LATE COLONIAL TREASURER.

In answer to Mr. Forster, Mr. PARKES said that Mr. Piddington was prevented from attending regularly to his Ministerial duties from the 12th September to the 21st November, but during a little more than the latter half of this time Mr. Piddington frequently attended at the Treasury. His signature was appended to public documents in the same manner as that of other Treasurers, and he did not know of any irregularity during the whole time. He might state that on the 12th of the present month Mr. Piddington attended at the Treasury, and with the Under Secretary, Mr. Eagar, went over the first proof of the printed Estimates; and that he attended a meeting of the Cabinet before his illness, at which it was unanimously agreed, Mr. Piddington personally concurring by word of mouth, that the public salaries should be restored.

### PETITION PRINTED.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, it was ordered that the petition presented by him from Messrs. Isaac and Charles Moss be printed.

### COMMONS REGULATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. TERRY, the Commons Regulation Bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council with the usual message inviting concurrence.

### CIRCUIT COURTS MUDGEE AND DUBBO.

Mr. LORD moved,—"That an Address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House all papers and correspondence between the members of the Bogan and Mudgee and the late or present Attorney-General, or any other member of the Government; also, all reports and letters from the Chief Justice and the Judges, and petitions to the late or present Governor, and the minutes thereon, with the due dates of each document, relative to the establishment of Circuit Courts at Dubbo and Mudgee." His object in moving for these papers was to place them in possession of hon. members, so that information would be afforded relative to the facts. He had endeavoured in every way to obtain the papers from the Government, but had failed. When the papers were in the hands of hon. members he should move a resolution that Dubbo and Mudgee were places at which Circuit Courts should be established. In reply to his question the other evening, the Attorney-General stated that he did not see that any inconvenience or expense arose to his (Mr. Lord's) constituents from want of these Courts. Now, he might mention that a case occurred when he was up the country, in the month of October, where two men were committed by the Cannonbar Bench for cattle stealing, and they had to be sent to Bathurst, 136 miles beyond Dubbo. This was an instance in which great injustice was done to his constituents. Some thirty witnesses were subpœned, but instead of going to Dubbo they were compelled to go to Bathurst, a distance of 136 miles beyond Dubbo. He thought this state of things ought to be remedied. When the papers were before the House he would be prepared to go further into the subject.

The resolution was agreed to.

### RETURNS, &c.

Mr. FARNELL laid upon the table papers and correspondence relating to the sale of forty acres of land in the parish of Tamworth; abstract of Crown lands proposed to be dedicated under the 5th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, 1861; abstract of Crown lands reserved from sale for the preservation of water supply, and other public purposes; and abstract of sites for cities, towns, and villages declared under the 4th section Crown Lands Alienation Act 1861.

### CASE OF H. B. AND B. W. ADAMS.

Mr. MACLEAY moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence and other documents having reference to the cancellation by Government of the conditional purchases made by Henry B. Adams and Benjamin W. Adams, at Narrendera, Wagga Wagga, on the 14th of last December." He said he had not taken the motion as a formal one, because he thought when hon. members moved for papers they should assign some reason for doing so; and the reason he assigned was that he believed gross injustice had been committed upon these people by the Land Department, and it was his intention when the papers were before the House to appeal from the Lands Department to the House for justice. On the 14th December, 1871, Henry B. Adams and Benjamin W. Adams, brothers, applied for conditional purchases of 112 acres and 89¼ acres in the neighbourhood of Narranders, in the Murrumbidgee district, previously to which they had applied to the district surveyor, and had received a statement from him that the land they were going to apply for was open to free-selection, and they were also furnished with a sketch of one portion of the land, and the boundaries of the other which was not surveyed. On the 14th December, they applied in the proper quarter for the land, and paid for it. They took possession immediately afterwards, and made improvements amounting to £300 or £400. Upon the 17th August, 1872, they received notice to the effect that the applications had been cancelled, as the land was within the population reserve of Narrandera. This sort of thing was constantly being done by the Lands Office. After receiving the money, they frequently gave notice to selectors to turn out. In this particular case the reason given in the first instance was, that the land applied for was situated within the population area of Narrandera. The applicants having received information from the Land Agent necessarily thought they were safe, and had spent money in improving the land, and yet ten months afterwards they received notice that they must leave. On the 1st October 1872, an appeal was made to the Minister for Lands to reconsider the matter, but that hon. gentleman refused to interfere further, on the ground that according to the census of 1871, the land was situated within the population boundary of Narrandera. But that census had never been published, and was not known to the public. The appeal to the Minister, therefore, had only made the injustice more evident. On account of this gross injustice he asked for the papers, and it was his intention, when all the information was before the House, to move further in the matter.

Mr. FARNELL said it was the fact that these selections were made in December last, some five or six months before he took office. But it appeared to him that the hon. member did not know the law. Under the law no one could select land within a certain distance of a town or village that contained a certain number of inhabitants. In the present case the number would have to be under 100; but it appeared from the census that it was 142. They could not go against the law, but were bound to administer it. There might, however, be a mistake in the census, and he had since referred the matter to Mr. Wise to ascertain its correctness. If it turned out that the population did not exceed 160, the cancellation would be revoked. He had a case before him, where a number of selections had been made at a place called Cathcart. By the census the population of this place had been represented to be 140, but he had been assured that the number was not more that forty. The matter had been referred to Mr. Wise, and he informed the department that the place did not contain the number represented, and the cancellations were revoked. If Mr. Wise informed him that there was a mistake in this case, and the population of Narranderra did not exceed 160, this cancellation would also be revoked.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the question seemed to be whether the selection was made before the census of 1871. [Mr. FARNELL: No.] If not, clearly these people could not, under the strict letter of the law, have the land if the number of inhabitants exceeded 160. But there were innumerable cases where people had fairly and honestly taken possession of land, being uninformed of the obstacles in their way, and a short Bill had been brought in to enable the land to be transferred to them, and he thought a similar course might be adopted in the present case. At Mudgee, and many other places, people had, in all good faith, taken possession of land not within the law. A schedule of these cases was prepared, and the House had acceded to a request that they would legalise the sales. According to the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee in the present case the persons had gone to the Government Surveyor, who had not only said they could have the land, but had given them a plan, and it was not till ten months afterwards that their right was disputed. He thought the Government should consider whether it would not be wise to bring in a bill to remedy the injustice.

Mr. MACLEAY, in reply, said it would appear that it was not until ten months after the selection that the department had been made aware of the population of this place, while the public did not know it yet. These people had done all that they possibly could to comply with the law, and he thought that the Minister for Lands ought to have said that he would make further inquiry into the matter. He should feel it his duty, when all the information was before the House, to appeal to the House for redress, unless the hon. member should see fit to come to a different decision.

The resolution was agreed to.

### WINDSOR RAILWAY STATION.

Mr. DRIVER moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House, copy of complaint with reference to certain alleged irregularities at the Windsor Railway Station, with the Traffic Manager's report thereon; also, minute of that officer on the dismissal of porter Dugdale, depositions taken at Windsor before the Coroner at an inquest held on the remains of porter Dugdale, together with all letters, documents, or correspondence, anonymous or otherwise, in connection with the above case." As he understood no opposition would be offered to this motion, he did not intend to trouble the House at any great length. He placed this motion on the paper, believing that an act of the most heartless cruelty had been practised by a person holding a very prominent position in one department of the Government, and that in consequence of that act an unfortunate fellow being had deprived himself of life.

Mr. SUTHERLAND said he had no objection to lay the papers on the table. He did not think, however, that any anonymous correspondence should be published. (Cheers.) Parliament should not ask that anonymous correspondence should be published against any man. In this case, however, he had ascertained that there was no anonymous correspondence.

Mr. DRIVER had no objection to withdraw the words "anonymous or otherwise."

Sir JAMES MARTIN was surprised that the Government had not opposed this motion, because he had been informed, and he believed truly, that the person mentioned in the motion had been dismissed by the Minister for Works and not by Mr. Moody; and that if anything wrong had been done, it had been done directly by the Minister. He did not know why they were to go behind the back of the Minister. Why did not the hon. member, if he thought this a grievance, and that there was something really at the bottom of this matter, deal with the Minister. In all matters between Mr. Moody and his subordinates action should be taken by the Minister, and not by this House. He did not understand why the country should be put to the expense of printing the depositions taken at a coroner's court. He, therefore, thought the motion ought to have been opposed by the Minister for Works. He knew it was a very delicate thing for a Government to oppose motions made by supporters. They might set their back up, and walk over to the other side. He would, however, take the part of the Government, and oppose the motion.

Mr. PARKES was surprised at the hon. and learned member's offer to support them; but the Government were under the impression that they could take their own part. He did not think the hon. member had given any reason whatever why the papers should not be produced. It appeared to him that if a case could ever be made out for the printing of papers having such a limited reference, it was in this case, when the unfortunate man removed from the service almost immediately afterwards committed suicide. The melancholy transaction caused a good deal of excitement and uneasiness, and it seemed very natural that the Parliament should know what had taken place. He thought the right course had been taken, and if the motion had proceeded from any other member of the House, the Government would not have opposed it. Government, however, would oppose the motion asking for an inquiry.

Mr. BUCHANAN thought it was quite necessary that these papers should be produced, because he believed that they would clear the officer of the Government. He should like, however, to move as an amendment the addition, after the word otherwise, of the words "and all minutes from any Minister of the Crown on the subject." He should have thought, from a clear knowledge of the whole case which had appeared in the public journals, that there was no man less to blame than the traffic manager, and none more to blame than the parties dismissed. The case was this. Some three or four persons had communicated to the traffic manager that two of the railway porters at Windsor had used their position to carry on a private business in which they were engaged. A son of one of the parties carried on a corn business, under the name of Wilkins and Co.; and this porter had also a son who was a station master at Wallerawang. These people complained to Mr. Moody that this porter carried on his own business so that the public business was interfered with. He sent up to Wallerawang station his own corn, where the other son was; and of course no one could say whether he would not call the amount 10 cwt. or 5 cwt. There was no check upon him. Immediately Mr. Moody found that these officials were carrying on a great deal of private business, to the exclusion and hindrance of the public, he inquired into the matter and found it correct and recommended their dismissal. The Minister then deliberately came upon the scene, entered upon an inquiry, examined witnesses, and confirmed the traffic manager's recommendation for dismissal. The man who had committed suicide was concerned in this matter in that he had prevaricated in giving his evidence before the committee of inquiry, and the Minister of Works thereupon dismissed him. If there was any blame, it lay not upon Mr. Moody, but upon the Minister for Works. He maintained that the Minister ought to have taken the responsibility, and not allowed the traffic manager to be denounced in a harsh manner. Why did he permit the traffic manager to be brought forward to be howled down by the wolves behind him. The Minister did not say one word against the traffic manager in this matter. As to the suicide of Dugdale, that was not to be laid against Mr. Moodie's door. If an officer was to be responsible for every insane act of persons connected with the railway, he would have enough to do.

Mr. HOSKINS thought the House ought to be informed whether Dugdale was dismissed by the Minister for Works or not. It had a right to know whether or not the Commissioner of Railways had delegated the power of dismissing an employé to a subordinate officer. He believed that Dugdale's misconduct was found out during the absence of the Minister for Works, and he had heard that the traffic manager dismissed him after making inquiry into the facts of the case. It appeared to him that if such was the case the traffic manager exceeded his powers in going beyond suspending Dugdale. He hoped, however, that the Secretary for Public Works would not shelter himself under any official of his department.

The question that the words proposed to be added be so added was put and agreed to.

Mr. BURNS understood the Secretary for Public Works to say that he was fully satisfied that, with regard to this case, Mr. Moody was free from blame. But he would like to know upon whose act Dugdale was dismissed. With regard to the production of the papers he thought it was quite right that the House should have them, and he hoped the Government would oppose the motion for the appointment of a committee of inquiry until after the papers had been produced.

Mr. BOOTH said it appeared to him that if the Minister for Works was to examine into every paltry case of insubordination on the part of employés of the department over which he presided, he would have no time to attend to his other and more important duties. He thought it was right that Mr. Moody should have the porters under his control, and have the power of dismissing them if there was any necessity for it. Something had been said about Mr. Moody being almost guilty of manslaughter. It was a new-fangled notion to suppose that no one was to dismiss his coachman or groom simply because the man might go and drown himself. When the papers were produced, he thought it would be seen that Mr. Moody was exonerated from all blame in this matter.

Mr. RAPHAEL thought an attempt was being made to make a great deal out of nothing, and the time of the House was being wasted. As to the committee of inquiry, he thought it would be quite time enough to ask for one after the papers now asked for had been produced.

Mr. DRIVER had no idea that such a discussion would have taken place, or he would have gone more fully into this matter when he moved the motion. He made no charge against Mr. Moody or against any one else. What he said was that he believed some person holding a very prominent position in the Railway department had been guilty of conduct of the most heartless, cruel, and tyrannical character. And notwithstanding all he had heard, he asserted that these papers would prove that fact. Just before entering that Chamber, the Minister for Works told him that an inquiry would be made by the Colonial Secretary, and he (Mr. Driver) at once told him that he would postpone the motion for a select committee. Some hon. members who had spoken on this subject appeared to know more about it than other people who had read all the papers and the reports of public meetings held at Windsor. He might state at once that the notice of motion was not written by himself. It was written and forwarded to him by a gentleman at Windsor, backed up by the request of a large number of his (Mr. Driver's) constituents, that he would place it on the paper. Although he read it more than once, the words "anonymous or otherwise," escaped his observation, or he should never have included them in a motion of his; because he was one of the last persons in the world who would take any notice of the anonymous scribble of any one. From statements made by a gentleman of the highest respectability, he had no hesitation in stating that he believed the production of these papers would prove all that he had stated. It was not his intention to allow the matter to drop when the papers were produced.

The motion as amended was put and agreed to.

### RAILWAY RATES.

Mr. HOSKINS moved,—"1. That this House is of opinion that the existing tariff of charges for the conveyance of wool by railway is unequal in its operation, and in many cases excessive, and ought to be revised during the present wool season. 2. That this House is further of opinion that the tariff of charges for the conveyance of wool by railway ought to be adjusted by weight. 3. That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by address to his Excellency the Governor." He said that he had been induced to move this resolution in consequence of the reply given by the Minister for Public Works to the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee, on the 14th November, to the effect that the Government did not intend to reduce the charges for the conveyance of wool during the present season. The House must have felt some surprise at that answer, seeing that when a resolution similar to that now submitted was moved by the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee in a previous session, it was voted for by Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Butler, Mr. Parkes, and Mr. Farnell. Seeing that those four members of the Government voted for a resolution condemnatory of the existing tariff when they were not in office, it was but reasonable that they should now seek to give effect to their views. During last session, the hon. member, Mr. Combes, invited the House to affirm that the charges for the conveyance of merchandise by railway should be fixed by Parliament, and on that occasion the Colonial Secretary made a speech in which he led the House to believe that the Government would revise the tariff during the recess. They had had a recess of three months, but the tariff had not been revised, the charges had not been reduced, and the causes which led to the diversion of traffic had not been removed. He hoped that these resolutions would have the effect of forcing the Government to take action in the matter and prevent the loss of trade which took place last year. The Southern and Northern lines of railway last year did not secure the wool traffic, but the wool and the return loading were conveyed by teams on the ordinary road. The Western line was exceptional, for the road in that direction was so mountainous and bad competition was impossible. In this early part of the season he had already seen "cavalcades of teams," as the Colonial Secretary on a former occasion very appropriately described them, loaded with wool for the stores at the Circular Quay, and when they returned to the country they were loaded with goods which ought to go by railway. Last week, Mr. Watson, of the firm of Frazer and Co., told him that they were loading four teams of merchandise for the Adelong gold-fields, these teams having been loaded with wool to Sydney. Under the present tariff the Government charged the same for the carriage of a 3 cwt. bale of washed wool as they did for a bale of greasy wool, which weighed from four to five cwt. Then the Government charged different rates for the conveyance of wool in the up and the down journeys. Thus, for example, they charged 4s. a bale for wool coming to Sydney, but only 2s. 6d. a bale for wool going from Sydney to a wool-washing establishment. On what principle was such a tariff devised? Why should the proprietors of woolwashing establishments be allowed a bonus of 1s. 6d. per bale as against the interest of the producer in the interior of the colony? The advocates for the construction of railways based their advocacy on the ground that railways, if properly managed, ought to furnish easy, rapid, and economical means of conveyance of goods from the interior to the sea board. But in this colony, through our railway management, we were unable to compete with the carriers in the conveyance of wool. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him somewhat incomprehensible that such a state of things should exist. The motive power for our railways—coal—could be obtained at a cheaper rate than elsewhere, and timber required in the construction of carriages and trucks could also be had at as cheap a rate as in England; and therefore it was hard to understand why they could not draw the traffic off the road to the railway. The Railway Department charged for conveying four bales of greasy wool by railway from Goulburn to Sydney, each bale weighing 5 cwt. or 1 ton in the whole, 30s. per ton; and for conveying six bales, 2 cwt. of washed wool from Goulburn to Sydney, each bale weighing 3 cwt. or 1 ton in the aggregate, they charged 52s. 6d. per ton. The department also charged for the conveyance of greasy wool from Goulburn to Sydney at the rate of a fraction over 2½d. per ton per mile, and for the conveyance of washed wool the same distance at the rate of a fraction over 4½d. per ton per mile. The Railway Department conveyed by railway from Goulburn to Sydney 12 bales of greasy wool, each bale weighing 5 cwt., or 6720 lbs. in the aggregate, for the sum of £4 10s.; while the department charged the same amount for conveying 12 bales of washed wool, each bale weighing 3 cwt., or in the aggregate 4032 lbs., over the same distance. He felt persuaded that there was no gentleman who held a seat in Parliament who for a moment would have believed that any railway department would make such charges. A lower charge than 4½d. per ton per mile would be sufficient to bring the department a good revenue, and would also result in increased traffic, including the goods which the carriers took on the return journey. He submitted that 4½d. per ton per mile was excessive, and it was more than the producers in the interior could afford to pay for the conveyance of wool. The carriers could convey the wool to Sydney at a much cheaper rate (hear, hear); and this extraordinary charge of 4½d. per ton per mile had caused a loss of trade on our railways. In Victoria, Mr. Longmore, the Minister of Railways in the Duffy Government, influenced by a desire to attract the wool traffic from the Riverina district, reduced the tariff for the conveyance of wool considerably, and also had trucks specially constructed by which the dead weight was largely diminished, while at the same they could carry a larger quantity of wool. The consequence was that a great deal of the wool which was previously sent down by road from Riverina to Melbourne or by steamer was transferred to the railway from Echuca to Melbourne; and he read a paragraph the other day in a Victorian paper in which it was stated that the Sandhurst and Echuca railway was earning a dividend of 9 per cent. on the cost of construction. This, he thought, tended to show that if they reduced the charges the whole traffic from the interior would be by rail. (Hear, hear.) It had been stated, in reply to the complaints of excessive charges, that the steamers charged so much per bale, but he pointed out that in such traffic there was no competition, while on the other hand there was a great deal of competition with the railway lines. The Railway Department should have so fixed their scale of charges as to attract the traffic from the roads, and if they had done that the carriers would not be able to convey goods by roads in future. Objections had been urged to adjusting the tariff of charges by weight, but one moment's reflection ought to convince hon. members that that would be the most equitable method which could be devised. It had been urged that it would be impossible to weigh goods sent by railway, but he never heard a more unreasonable objection in his life. There were scales at the stations which could be used for the purpose of weighing wool sent by railway, but if that convenience did not exist they knew that squatters always furnished carriers with way bills, on which the weight of the wool was stated, and if the authorities thought the squatter would enter into collision with the carrier to have a way bill with false weight, a few of the bales might be taken off the trucks and tested at the station, so that the officials could ascertain whether there had been an attempt to defraud the railway. He trusted that hon. members who wished to see the people of the interior benefited by railway communication in having an easy and economical means provided for the conveyance of their produce to Sydney, would at all events assist him in compelling the Government to take this matter in hand at once, as the wool season was not too far advanced to make the alteration in the wool tariff. If the House affirmed that the tariff should be fixed by weight, the Government would have to act upon that resolution. Notifications could be made in the papers of the Southern districts, and he had no doubt that the squatters who were now dispatching wool to Sydney by road would see that it would be to their interest to send it by railway. He trusted hon. members would not allow themselves to be tricked upon the question as they had on former occasions. He hoped that no plausible explanation would be received by the House, but that they would come to a direct issue upon the subject.

Mr. MACLEAY seconded the motion.

Mr. SUTHERLAND said the hon. member had informed the House that the matter had been before several Governments, who, by plausible explanations, had cajoled the hon. member. This would not be so on the present occasion. He should not attempt any plausible explanation to deceive any hon. member. The Government agreed with the motion so far as to admit that the present charges were unequal, and in September last they had attempted to adjust them, but found that they had no data to go upon. They had applied to their own officers and to many merchants for opinions on the subject, but those opinions differed so much that the Government did not feel justified in acting upon them. The hon. member said it was not too late to make an alteration now, but the merchants he had communicated with some time ago said it was then too late. The Government were not in a position to judge whether the charge ought to be 2d., 2½d., 3d., or 4d. per ton per mile, but if they charged 2½d. they would lose a considerable amount of revenue. The weight per bale of washed wool was stated by the hon. member to be 3 cwt., but he found that many went as high as 4 cwt. He was informed by hon. members of that House that some bales of greasy wool went as high as 8 cwt., while others did not reach above 5 cwt. It was the wish of the Government to equalise these, or to carry by weight, but they had not sufficient data before them to justify them in naming a charge. The hon. member said too, that the Government should lower the tariff. There was an amended tariff before the Government, which they would have brought into operation if every article connected with railways had not risen in price. They had to pay more for labour and stores; and they considered that, under the circumstances, not raising the tariff was equivalent to lowering it. The cost of carriage on the roads and by steamers had risen considerably, and this was another reason for not lowering the charges by railway, although they knew that in many cases those charges were unequal, and in some too high, even at the present rates. Teams could not now compete with railways, because the prices of horses, fodder, &c., were every day rising. The House would have to look to these matters and say whether the Government had not done right. If they had raised the charge for wool so as to maintain anything like the present revenue, they would have had to make it at least 4d. per ton. He was satisfied that the Government, as soon as they had sufficient data before them, would be prepared to adjust the charges. He asked the House to consider the matter fairly, and not call upon the Government to act without sufficient information.

Mr. WEBB thought the excuse given by the Minister for Works a very lame one. The hon. gentleman acknowledged the injustice, and yet after the Government had been in office for a considerable time, and had a recess, he asked the House to bear with them until they could get sufficient data to act upon. He did not think the Government could have any difficulty in arriving at the average weight of a bale of washed or greasy wool. The former weighed from 300 lb. to 350 lb., and the latter from 450 lb. to 550 lb.; and if the Government had been really desirous of carrying out the resolutions submitted to the House last session, they certainly could have arrived at something like an average. It seemed to him however that 2½d. per ton was scarcely sufficient, but 3d. would be ample. He saw no objection to adopting the proposed system at once. If the Government were really in earnest about the matter they would take immediate steps to adjust it. At the present time the arrangements for the conveyance of goods were very defective. Trains which left Sydney on Friday did not reach Macquarie Plains until Monday night, and the goods were not delivered till the Tuesday. There had been a very large quantity of goods sent to the metropolis, more particularly along the Western Line, during the last three or four months. Some thousands of tons had been delivered at Macquarie Plains, and some thousands of bales of wool had already been delivered at the station there for Sydney. But any person looking at the approaches there would be at a loss to conceive how teams could pass each other. There was a perfect quagmire. The mud and filth was up to the railway porter's knees throughout the day. The traffic manager or some other officer should be sent by the Government to improve the approaches. As to the weighing of wool, it had frequently struck him that the appliances at the different railway stations were disgraceful in the extreme. There was but a small scale upon which no heavy weight could be rolled. In some places the scale would not weigh over a ton. If the Government had any push or foresight (and his remarks did not refer to the present Government alone), they certainly would have taken steps to erect weighing scales or a weigh-bridge on to which the trucks should be run and weighed at once. There was an immense quantity of timber sent up to the west; a large quantity of shale was sent down from the Western district, and he supposed there would be a large quantity of coal. There was also a large quantity of rock salt conveyed by rail. They had to handle this salt piece by piece to get it weighed and great inconvenience was caused. If a good weighing-machine was constructed at each station, all such difficulties might be got over, and, he maintained, would pay for itself within three months. He was certain that there was a large quantity of timber and stone conveyed by rail, the owners of which did not pay within five or ten per cent. of the full cost of carriage. A person who had a contract for the supply of sleepers had told him that these were conveyed to Goulburn by railway, and that the Government conveyed nine to the ton, but that they weighed much more. If such was the case with regard to sleepers, was it not likely to be so with regard to other goods. He believed that if the Government were to provide these weighbridges that they would give general satisfaction. People would even be willing to pay a little more for their goods, providing they knew they were accurately weighed, than remain in a state of uncertainty. He should vote for the resolution, though not with any intention of annoying the Government, and he hoped that it would be passed, and they would act upon it.

Mr. MACINTOSH said, if he understood the hon. member for Tumut, he expected the Government would carry wool from Goulburn to Sydney for about 27s. per ton, or at the rate of 2½d. per ton per mile. He did not think this would be a charge that would be just to other parts of the colony. He thought that 4d. or 4½d. per ton per mile was a lower price than was contemplated before the railway was constructed. He did not think there was much danger of competition by teams even if the railway rates were fixed at 4d. per ton per mile. There were but few teams disengaged now. Last year the colony was in a very depressed state; and there were many persons carrying wool at that time because they were in want of money. There was no other way for them to raise money but by carrying wool and other produce; and they carried it at an unusually low price. But that state of things did not exist at the present time. The carriers obtained loading elsewhere that paid them better. It must be remembered that the wool season only lasted for two or three months in the year; and great expense had to be incurred in making the traffic equal to the demand. The hon. member for the Tumut said that the Victorian railway paid 9 per cent.

Mr. HOSKINS: No; only one portion from Echuca to Sandhurst.

Mr. MACINTOSH was not aware that even the Hobson's Bay railway paid 9 per cent. It would be very beneficial, no doubt, for the supporters of the hon. member for the Tumut in Riverina to obtain this reduction. They had already got cheap grass, and now they wanted cheap carriage for their wool. He thought, however, it was their duty to endeavour to get interest on the capital expended on the railways. It took a teamster ten or fourteen days to make a trip to Goulburn and back. Four tons each way was about as much as he could take. At 50s. per ton that would give £20. He did not think that would be excessive payment for two men and six horses for twelve days' work; besides the cost of an expensive dray, and toll to pay. No doubt the Government obliged them with cheap grass on the road coming down; and perhaps that was an inducement to them. But notwithstanding that, they would not make common labourers' wages at 50s. per ton. He did not think there was much to be feared from persons competing with the railway. Whilst the charges were so high between Murrurundi and Inverell and between Glen Innes and Grafton, he did not think there was much likelihood of there being competition with teams against the Railway. The Government had to take into consideration what rates would pay, and at the same time do justice to the public. He remembered the time—and that not long since—when the lowest price for the carriage of goods from Sydney to Goulburn was £6 per ton, and he had paid as much as £20. And he thought we ought to bear that in mind when we were asked to lower the present rates. He thought that expenditure upon public roads, parallel with railways, ought now to cease to a great extent. He did not think the Government could make any difference between the rates for heavy bales and the rates for light bales, because five tons could not be put upon a truck. He had no doubt that if the rates for the carriage of wool were reduced to a penny per ton per mile, it would be a great benefit to the constituents of the hon. member for the Tumut; but it would be unjust to the other portions of the colony, and he did not think this was a proper time when the Government should be called upon to reduce the rates for the carriage of wool.

Mr. BURNS said the hon. member for East Sydney, Mr. Macintosh, had argued the question as if the hon. member for the Tumut was trying to get additional accommodation for his constituents at the public expense. The hon. member for the Tumut had shown that by the present management the Government lost a great deal of traffic. And the hon. member having shown that conclusively, the question became not one of accommodation to the people of the Tumut, but what was the best course the Government could pursue as a commercial transaction. If, by the alteration proposed we could make the railways pay, it was the duty of the House to adopt that alteration. Not only in the Northern districts were teams competing with the railway, but also in the south and west. He contended that in this matter weight ought to be a test of the charge. At present wool in grease was brought down at the same price as washed wool, although it was much heavier. It was an absurd arrangement by which the Government charged as much for an article weighing five cwt. as for an article weighing only three cwt. He intended to vote for the motion. He attached no weight at all to the argument that this proposition came too late in the season. If it was right to do it at all, it was right to do it at once. He for one was anxious to see the railways made payable. [Mr. NOWLAN: That will never be.] The hon. member for the Williams was always opposed to railways. The returns would show that some of the lines—the Western line for instance—paid some 3 per cent. upon working expenses. The Northern line paid something like 9 per cent.; and the southern line 1½ per cent. [Mr. HANNELL: W[illegible] what does the Morpeth line pay?] He was not responsible for the [illegible] if the [illegible] did not know what it paid. But he believe[d] [if the] railways of this colony were managed on commercial principles they would have been made to pay long ago. In Victoria, so far from the railways being a burden upon the country, there was an outcry everywhere for an extension of the lines. All the lines in that colony paid; and he had no doubt that if we pursued the same policy with regard to our passengers and goods as was pursued on the Victorian railways, our lines would also be made to pay. The time had come when, if the Government would not make an alteration in the charges it was the duty of that House to take the matter in hand and enforce upon the Government the necessity of making a change. If the proposed alterations in the rates were made he felt sure that notwithstanding the lateness of the season the railway traffic would be largely increased. The question of the difficulty of weighing the bales might easily be got over. Before the wool left the stations the squatters took care that the bales were weighed, and he thought the Government might rely upon the weight as given by the squatters' overseer. At all events, it would be easy to have a weighing machine at the Sydney railway station.

Mr. RAPHAEL admitted that it was the duty of the Government to do all they could to increase the traffic on the railways. America had followed the policy of cheap rates, and had thus gained profits out of the larger traffic attracted to the lines. The delay in the construction of the Western line illustrated one of the evils of the present system under which the Government gave privileges to contractors who were not entitled to consideration. He could not understand why the present contractors should have privileges which were not extended to others. This delay in construction accounted for the expensiveness of the lines, and the House ought to bring pressure to bear upon the Government to compel the contractors to do the work they undertook to the contract time. Private picnics on the railways paid the promoters of them, but the Government had not enterprise enough to manage the lines in the same way, and secure the profit.

Mr. OAKES reminded the Colonial Secretary that a sum was voted last year for a Commissioner for Railways; and he hoped that after the numerous complaints which had been made of railway mismanagement that the Government would see the necessity of appointing a Commissioner without further delay. The mover of the resolutions had only referred to one matter, and had not therefore gone far enough. Among the many grievances of which complaints were made was the manner in which sheep were brought from Wallerawang to Homebush. It was impossible to advertise them for sale at any reasonable time, because their arrival could not be depended upon to time. He had had sheep thirty-four hours in the trucks; and had lost 2s. a head upon them after paying the Government 9d. a head for carrying them to Homebush, where they arrived half an hour before the sale, when there was not time for them to get a drink of water. The public suffered because the meat was not fit for market.

Mr. HANNELL took exception to the motion because it dealt only with the carriage of wool. In the mining township of Northumberland, wine merchants, grocers, and others found it to their advantage to take goods from the wharf at Newcastle by drays, and carry them over the worst roads in the country in preference to using the railway. The Government had a railway from the stone quarries at Waratah into Newcastle, and yet it was worth the while of builders to carry the stone that short distance by carts.

Mr. MACLEAY admitted that it was a pity the whole question had not been brought forward, but that was no reason why we should not vote upon the motion as it was brought before us. Even taking that miserable view that it was our duty to be public carriers, and to carry at a rate cheap enough to prevent competition, it was utterly preposterous that we should continue these high rates, knowing as we did that a successful competition was going on by a description of road infinitely inferior to the railway. He had on many occasions endeavoured to show that it was our duty to look a short distance before our noses, and so to arrange matters that the railways should not only have a chance of ultimately paying directly, but that the indirect benefits derived from this should be of some utility to the country. When he had brought forward resolutions on this subject it had always been his lot to be supported by the Opposition and opposed by the Government. Some hon. members appeared to think that to carry wool down at a certain rate, would be to give some tremendous benefit to the squatters. As far as he was concerned it did not affect him at all, because many years had elapsed since it was possible for him to have any business connection with Sydney whatever. As regarded the very few persons in the Southern district who still made Sydney their market, it was evident that it mattered little to them, for they found that it suited them best to send their wool on drays. Well, he admitted that unless they charged a very high rate it was utterly impossible to make the railways pay; he went further than that, and said that no charge they could possibly levy would make them pay. (Hear, hear.) It was the duty of the Government to see how this awfully bad state of things could be obviated. The proper course to adopt would be to carry out some plan by which the railways might be made to pay at some future time, and that could only be done by increasing the traffic, and arranging the charges so that production would be increased and population induced to settle in the country and establish industries which would tend greatly to relieve the rest of the country from this incubus of unprofitable debt. The Government, however, had so increased the charges that all the industries which had started in Goulburn and other places were nipped in the bud (hear, hear), and although we had a large influx of population owing to our mining industries, no inducement was held out to agriculture and other industries. Under the present system of railway management they were not at all likely to be developed. [Mr. LUCAS: Hear, hear.] The hon. Minister for Works stated that he could not assent to the motion for want of sufficient data to go upon; but if he waited until he obtained it from his officers he would have to wait a very long time. Unless the hon. gentleman took a proper and correct view of this matter there was likely to be very little done, except by compulsion on the part of the House, and he hoped they would show their determination to see the railway charges placed on a proper footing, and take the present opportunity of seeing it carried out.

Mr. PARKES said he thought it a pity that a motion of this kind could not be discussed without the use of such extravagant terms. He did not think there was anything in the course taken by the Government very preposterous, nor did he think there was anything particularly gross or monstrous in any of the circumstances that had characterised the railway policy of the Government. It might be a question, and a very grave one, whether their railway policy, in respect to the rates of traffic, was precisely what it ought to be. (Hear, hear.) It was a great and serious question, and admittedly one of the most difficult things any Government could do, to so adjust the rates for carriage of goods and passengers as to bring in the largest amount of revenue, compatible with making the railways in the largest sense of use to the country. (Hear, hear.) Any increase upon the rates which would impair the usefulness of the railway would be injurious, but at the same time any wild, inconsiderate reduction of the rates would be a foolish reduction in the face of the fact that we were carrying on our railways at a loss. He did not see why they should not discuss the matter without going into extreme terms, because what they wanted, he supposed, was to arrive at a correct medium, if possible. Now, assertions had been made which were altogether unsupported by fact. It had been stated that they ought to look to Victoria for a guide, if we desired to make our railways pay; but the fact was, that our charges were much lower than in Victoria. (Hear, hear.) He had ascertained the whole of the charges throughout the colonies, and in no single case was wool carried at a lower rate than in New South Wales at the present time. (Hear, hear.) They found that in Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia the charges were in every case higher, and surely with these facts staring them in the face, the Government ought to pause before consenting to a reduction in the rates? The charge at present levied in New South Wales for wool was 31s. 6d. on five bales to the ton for 100 miles, and where six bales go to the ton, 39s. for 100 miles. Where there were heavy packages of three bales to the ton, the charge was 19s. 6d. That was the charge according to the present rude classification. In Queensland it was 55s. per ton per 100 miles—(hear, hear)—or nearly double. In South Australia the charge was 39s. 6d., which was higher than our maximum rate; and in Victoria it was 31s. 6d. to 39s. 6d., which was the same as it was here. So that it was preposterous and absurd to go to Victoria, because, so far as economy was concerned, we were setting an example to other colonies. Our passenger rates were 50 per cent. below Victoria, and that being so, what became of all these wild and baseless assertions? The hon. member who made the motion, and the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, had made a great deal out of a motion for which he (Mr. Parkes) voted in January last. It always struck him that hon. gentlemen were greatly at a loss for an argument when they were obliged to refer to some vote which was thought to be inconsistent. On the occasion referred to, when the motion was brought forward just after he had taken his seat upon re-election to Parliament, he took no part in the discussion, because of the difficulty he had in making up his mind. It appeared to him inconsistent and incongruous that such a large quantity of merchandise was being carried on the road. He alluded more to mixed merchandise than to wool, and it seemed a remarkable circumstance to him that merchandise carried to the interior of the country was so carried by roads running parallel with the rail. He thought there was something wrong in that, and he still thought so. (Hear, hear.) But what became of the motion? It was defeated, thus showing that Parliament, by a large majority, was against it. It was defeated by a majority of 25 to 16, showing that, whatever he might have thought, Parliament was of opinion that it was not a wise thing to do. He would also point out that the motion was not the same, or anything like the motion now submitted, for it was in these words,—"That the rates for the carriage of goods by the Government railways is, in many instances, excessive, and ought to be reduced." That was a very different motion to what they were asked to assent to-night. (Hear, hear.) Now he came to what had been done. The Minister for Works prepared a revised scale of charges for this railway traffic, and with his hon. colleague's consent he would mention that in September it was submitted at a meeting of the Cabinet and received its approval. When this had taken place his hon. friend, from further inquiry, and from circumstances coming to his knowledge, felt convinced that he would be doing wrong if he carried out the proposal at that time. The Government, therefore, did not bring the proposal forward, and incurred the charge of want of decision rather than endanger the public interests. The answer given by his colleague was, he thought, an unanswerable defence. When the Ministry went into office the wool season had closed and they could obtain no record to show the traffic, and it was impossible to collect the necessary statistics until the next season [illegible] in. The hon. gentleman was now causing [illegible] to be prepared from the various railway [illegible] returns [illegible] that complete statistics would be [illegible] a week [illegible] this matter upon an equit[illegible] termini of the colony, [illegible] require, furnished to enable him to adju[st] [illegible] able and just basis. What more could Parliament [illegible]. This was not a thing to be rashly undertaken, and he now shown that the Government had given every consideration to the subject and had taken steps to get trustworthy information. They certainly should be allowed the necessary time in the interests of the public to prepare the revision. That was the state of the case, and he considered that in the present state of affairs it would be impolitic to alter the rates. The Government had done all that could be reasonably expected, and when they had full information would be prepared to give executive authority to revised rates of traffic; and this being so, they were quite justified in opposing the present motion.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought the hon. Premier could scarcely have read the resolution, as his speech had nothing to do with it. He had said, too, that the Government was unaware of the difference in weight between greasy and washed wool. The hon. member might not be aware of it, but some members of the Government must be. He never saw a bale of greasy wool that was not at least twice as heavy as one of washed wool. But the resolution did not say the charges should be reduced. If it were carried there would be no reason why they should not be increased—the resolution merely said they out to be equalized. The second resolution merely affirmed that the charges ought to be made according to weight, and there could be no objection to that. He had endeavoured to bring about a system by which all persons should be compelled to mark the weight upon their bales, so that they could be charged accordingly. In case of any suspicion power could be given to the Government to have them re-weighed, and to inflict a fine or penalty in case of any misstatement. He could not see any objection to the resolutions; he had voted for them before and would do so again.

Mr. LUCAS said that from what had been stated, one would imagine that the railways had been established as a commercial speculation only; but he had always been of opinion that they were established to develop the resources of the country and make good the want of rivers. He agreed with some hon. members, that the resolution ought not to have been confined to wool only, because there were many grievances much more glaring than the charge for the carriage of wool; and when the Minister for Works said he had no data, it was clear that the officers of the department had not done their duty. The proper way to carry wool was by weight. But the prices charged for this were nothing to those upon farm produce. If a farmer wanted to send a cart or a pig to Sydney, he had to pay the carriage of eight carts or eight pigs as the case might be, and the consequence was that people would not send their produce to Sydney. In answer to questions put by him, it appeared that the number of tons of goods carried by down trains from Sydney during the three months ending 30th September last was 10,000, and the number by up trains 1034. There were also 3400 tons of shale carried from Bowenfels to Mount Victoria. Consequently, half the trucks that left Sydney came back empty. They knew that bringing goods from One Tree Hill to Sydney cost scarcely anything because very little fuel was required, and therefore it would be much better for the country if the charges were lessened so as to induce people to send their goods to Sydney. Everything produced in the country ought to be brought to Sydney merely for what would pay for wear and tear—they ought not to look for any profit upon it. What he found fault with was the want of system in regulating the traffic. It wanted revising. Some articles were carried too low, and the tariff for others should be reduced. He thought it was the greatest mistake that could be made to have too heavy charges upon the railway. It was found that private companies made mistakes immediately they increased the cost of travelling. The omnibusmen of the city acknowledged that the omnibuses paid better at 3d. than when the fares were 6d. The uncertainty of the tariff was a great hindrance to the working of the railway. Some years ago he had moved a resolution that the fares and time table should be fixed by Act of Parliament; and he believed that they would never be carried on properly until this was done. In America if a person wanted to settle down along the railway, he would contract with the manager so that if he expended £500 he would get a free pass for three years, and in certain cases a free ticket for life. This man settling down soon drew around him tradesmen and other people, a village sprang up and thus a large amount of traffic was created merely by giving a free pass to a few people for a short period. But in this colony we put the screw on; we charged the man who started an industry as high as possible, and the consequence was we shut him up. Our great object should be to scatter the people of the city into the interior where they would become producers. We should in this way create a large goods and passenger traffic for our railways. One thing astonished him. Wool brought down the country—and he might say that the trucks came along the line from One Tree Hill without any power being required to draw them—was charged for at nearly twice the rates charged for goods going up the country. Why should 4s. per bale be charged for bringing wool down the country when only 2s. 6d. per bale was charged for conveying it from Sydney to Liverpool? He believed it would be a wrong step to construct trucks specially for the conveyance of wool which could only be used for two or three months in the year. Trucks cost from £175 to £200 each; and they must be constructed for use all the year round. If they were only used for wool, we should have to buy sheds to put them in, otherwise they would soon be rendered useless by exposure to the sun. With regard to the difference in the cost of carriage of greasy and washed wool, he wondered that the Minister for Works had not given one very good reason. A truck would hold about five tons of greasy wool, but they could not put five tons of washed wool on it, except by piling it so high that it would not go beneath the tunnels. Therefore, that was a good reason why a difference per bale should be made in the cost of carriage. In various classes of articles the charge was so much for the truck. The Government, therefore, had occasion to give attention to bulk as well as weight in fixing their tariff. But the reason he should vote for the resolution was this, that he believed a great portion of our produce found its way to Brisbane and Melbourne. He wanted to offer every facility to the people of the colony to bring their wool to Sydney.

Mr. WATSON thought the hon. member was deserving of credit for introducing this motion, but he should like to have seen him go further than he had done. By their present tariff the Government were losing a great deal of traffic on the railway. He knew that of his own knowledge, as the railways occasionally lost as much as 100 tons a day from the stores of his own firm. These goods would all be forwarded by railway if the terms were as favourable as those of teamsters. In one case they had occasion to send a lot of goods to Adelong, and they were told on no occasion to send them by railway, as the person could save at least £3 per ton by loading them in Sydney and having them sent direct to his own door; and besides the goods did not suffer so much damage from being knocked about as they did on the railway. He thought the whole tariff wanted revision. And he should like the motion not to be confined to wool only. Salt was charged £1 10s. or £1 12s. per ton to Goulburn, whilst sugar, which took up the same quantity of room was charged £3 19s. per ton. The Colonial Secretary had stated that there was a new tariff prepared. If so he did not see why it should not be brought forward at once. He proposed, as an amendment, the omission of the word "wool" in the first line, with a view to the insertion of the word "goods," and the omission of the words "during the present wool season," with a view to the insertion of the words "without delay."

Mr. STEWART thought that motions of this kind ought to be looked upon with very great distrust. There was a large number of persons, if not in the House, at least out of it, who were interested in the tariff established for the carriage of goods by railway, and who were able, one way or other, to bring considerable influence to bear upon the Government. (Hear, hear.) When this motion was put upon the paper he was inclined to think that it was a repetition of an attempt formerly made. But although not exactly the same as the motion introduced the session before last by the hon. member for Murrumbidgee, it was somewhat similar. The arguments had been pretty much the same. One of the great arguments brought forward on the last occasion in favour of a reduction of railway rates was that railways were constructed for the express purpose of opening the country and of developing its resources. And the case of one individual near Goulburn was cited. That individual, it was said, had a limestone quarry, and had been in the habit of sending limestone to Sydney when the charge was low, but that his industry had been annihilated by the increase of the railway charges. He thought it was also mentioned that there were immense seams of coal about 90 miles from Sydney lying useless because of the high charge for the carriage of coal by railway. We should always find excuses for reducing the charges. But he thought some other reasons ought to be given. If the railway tariff was too high, it was not because industries were not cultivated or resources developed. It appeared to him there was only one test by which the charges could be regulated. If it was found that goods could be carried by teams for long distances cheaper than by railway, it was quite clear that the railway charges were too high. All the carriers should be run off the road by the railway. And if it was possible for teams to bring down from Bowenfels cheaper than it could be brought by railway, then it would be time to decrease the railway rates. But it was no argument to say that the charges should be reduced simply because there was a seam of coal some distance from Sydney, which could be worked if the rates for carriage by railway were lowered. If this was a motion for the reduction of the railway rates generally, he should vote against it. But the hon. member at the head of the Government had said there must be something wrong, when we found that teams were carrying goods which ought to be carried by railway. And if this motion would have the effect of putting things right, it ought to be supported. With regard to the amendment proposed by the hon. member for the Lachlan, he did not agree with it; because it was not clear that the charges on all goods were too high.

Mr. COMBES said it was unfortunate that contrary to promise, the Government had not arrived at any decision with regard to the railway rates. The Colonial Secretary had laid great stress on the fact that statistics had not been collected so as to enable the Government to adjust the rates. That information ought to have been at the hon. member's fingers' ends; and would have been if the question had been properly looked into. In July last he brought forward a motion on the paper having reference to the classification and the rearrangement of the railway rates; and it was discussed very fully, and it was understood that the Government would deal with the question during the recess. They had been told to-night that the price of labour had risen; but he could not see the force of that argument at all. In the first place he did not think the price of labour had risen; and, secondly, he did not think that the material which had been used since the recess, at all events, had been taken [from the] stock already on hand. Some statistics which he [illegible] the Government, with reference to the traffic from [illegible] obtained from [illegible] immediately after his motion had been on the existing lines, [illegible] mistakably to prove that a [illegible] sion, went unn[illegible] the last disposed of last se[illegible] revenue had been lost by [illegible] considerable amount of [illegible] at the risk of being thought [illegible] rise in the charge sheet. A[illegible] read those figures again. tedious, he would ask permission [illegible] what was the The question which he asked w[as] [illegible] he received amount of revenue for the railways. An[d] [illegible] first the following information in reply:—During [illegible] half of 1870, £141,568 12s. 5d.; during the first half [of] 1871, £168,400 16s. 3d., showing an increase of £26,832 3s. 10d., or about 19 per cent.; during the second half of 1870, £165,573 11s. 5d.; during the second half of 1871, £186,921 0s. 9d., showing an increase of £21,347 9s. 4d., or at the rate of from 12 to 13 per cent. That proved that we had lost revenue to the amount of about £10,000 during the last half of 1871. It was not for the Colonial Secretary to say that we were making baseless assertions, for we had shown as nearly as possible from figures that what we recommended was best for the country. Then in the management of railways, we did not get a person who had been brought up to the business, but we thought that any person could manage our railways. No doubt, anybody could manage railways, that was as railways were managed at present. The railways we had were constructed in a very superior manner, and were capable of carrying any amount of traffic. There was traffic in the Western districts for fifty trains a day, and why then should not the line be used instead of being kept to look at, or for picnics? Fifty trains could run as well as five. [Mr. NOWLAN: In bringing coal.] They could not be better employed than in carrying coal. The hon. member read a list of the rates charged in England for the carriage of coal. "Coal and mineral rates on the London and N. Western, Midland, and Great Northern, are ¾d. per ton per mile, in owners' trucks, and 1d. per ton per mile in the trucks of the Railway Company, under 50 miles. Above that distance a ½d. per ton per mile is charged in the owners' trucks; company's trucks being

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rarely used for long distances, and the companies not being able to insist on their being used. In cases where there are two companies competing for the traffic between two stations, there are instances of special rates, which run sometimes even as low as one farthing per ton per mile, as, for instance, sometimes where coals might be sent by sea; but these are rare and exceptional cases, and beyond the fact that these special rates do exist, no information can be obtained, as the contract is made for enormous quantities, in strict secrecy between the contracting parties. Between Wigan and London coals are carried by the London and North-Western, and by the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Great Northern, jointly at ¼d. per ton per mile (exclusive of City dues, charged by the Corporation of the City of London 1s. 1½d. per ton). To all the above charges must be added 3d. per ton station dues, which are imposed by the railway companies at all the terminal stations to which the coals are carried, and when their journey is finished, whether carried in owner's trucks or not. These station dues are considered a compensation for shunting on sidings, and other incidental expenses, but the charge is only a terminal one. Trains are dispatched from the Collieries as soon as loaded, and on the main lines are worked as they conveniently may be, between the passengers and the goods trains, but are mostly worked at night when the line is clear from other trains. Sidings are placed at convenient distances for coals and goods to shunt into, so that trains running at a greater speed may pass by. Coal trains average from twelve to forty trucks, each truck containing six tons. On the North London twenty trains an hour travel each way, including passengers, goods, and mineral trains (i. e. coal, iron ore, pig iron, &c.); but the company is not responsible for damage in carrying minerals. The Metropolitan Underground dispatches its trains (passengers only) every three minutes from the terminal station. The train consists of six carriages, engine, and tender. The goods trains on this line are only run at night (so as not to hinder the passenger traffic), and follow each other by signal from the station beyond. On longer lines the goods trains are dispatched as often as the passenger trains will permit. The Midland, Great Northern, Metropolitan, and North-Eastern are worked entirely on the 'block' system—i. e., no train is allowed to leave any station till a signal is received that the line is clear to the next station." He contended that with the addition of a few more sidings the Western line would answer all practical purposes for many years. He had no doubt that with a liberal policy the traffic on that line could be increased within two years to fifty trains a day if a liberal policy in regard to the carriage of minerals and grain were adopted. Then as to construction, that was most wasteful. There were embankments on the Western line which had thistles growing upon them as high as his head. They were completed eighteen months ago, but still the ballast had not been laid; but while the works were kept in abeyance the salaries of the engineers and other officers were continued. He should vote for the motion.

Mr. FORSTER did not think that railways so expensively conducted as ours were intended to bring into existence or to continue in existence particular industries of any kind, so that, in point of fact, the question of certain industries should not be considered at all by railway managers. Supposing a company to be established looking to profit, would that company think of lowering its rates because they were told that a limekiln would fail if they did? The public interest, which was the interest of the producers as well as the consumers, should be looked to first in the management of our railways, and every effort should be made to obtain a return from the lines. If it could be shown that the rates were so high as to drive profitable traffic from the lines, he was prepared to say that the Government ought to reduce them. But the Government had admitted the case as against themselves, for the Minister for Works acknowledged that the management was bad, but said that he had no data on which to revise the rates. What became of the duty of the Government, when they told us in this cool way that they would not do what was necessary to be done, because they had not the means? If the Government would not do the functions they undertook, and for which they were paid, he did not see any remedy for it but to turn the Government out. As to the first resolution he did not see how any one could dissent from it after the admission of the Secretary for Public Works, but were they to take upon themselves the functions of these gentlemen, and do what they were bound to do, although there was very much doubt whether they were competent to do it? If the Government could not or would not perform their functions they ought to be turned out of office. That it seemed to him was the proper remedy for such a state of things, and not for the House to take upon itself functions which the Government only should perform. The question of course was a very simple one, and if he had to come to a conclusion upon the question whether wool should be carried by railway in preference to any other mode of carriage, he would at once agree that it was preferable, but the question was whether they should take these functions from the hands of the Government and get them out of a difficulty. He could not bring himself to think it was the duty of the House as at present constituted, to vote for the second resolution which implied an alteration in the tariff of rates. It was not a resolution which ought to be adopted by that House without some kind of inquiry. If the question of a revision of the tariff of rates had been made a subject of inquiry before a select committee, and that committee proposed or recommended a certain conclusion, the House might very well adopt it; and that would amount to a vote of censure on the Government by taking out of their hands their functions in conducting public business. He would vote against the amendment of the hon. member for the Lachlan, and he should be compelled to vote against the second resolution, unless by some common consent it could be omitted, in which case he should be glad to vote for the first resolution.

Mr. NOWLAN thought it quite possible that the tariff might be unequal and excessive, and that an improvement might be effected by introducing a system of weights. He was not, however, in a position to speak decidedly upon that point, but he knew that the rates, as they now existed, enabled the carriers to compete on the roads, especially in the Northern districts. The wool growers in the Northern districts preferred to send their produce down by carriers, because there was less knocking about, and the bales reached the steamer at Morpeth in good order, while, on the other hand, the wool sent by railway had to be moved about a good deal, and was damaged in consequence. He contended that the railways, as at present in existence, would not prove remunerative, and it was absurd to suppose that the railway could be made profitable if they charged merely nominal rates. The public who benefited by this enormous outlay on railway extension should be called upon to pay a proper charge for the benefits conferred upon them. He thought the Government should pause before yielding to every demand for a reduction of the railway rates, for if they gave way they would continually have to meet such demands. (Hear, hear.) He would vote against the resolutions.

Mr. HOSKINS said he had been blamed for not making the resolution more comprehensive. The hon. member for the Lachlan had been one of those who blamed him, but that hon. member had not heard his reasons. He was aware that to revise the whole tariff would require a great deal of time, although he thought the Government had had sufficient time. But as they said they had not, they might have consented to the resolutions, because they admitted the evil, and it was easily remedied. It was amusing to hear the Secretary for Works say that the Government had not sufficient data. Who could know better what was a fair charge than the Government, and the hon. gentleman himself, who had filled his present office for three years? He would point out that if the amendment were carried, no alteration would take place in the tariff for weeks to come, and in the meantime the greater portion of the washed wool would have come down, and the teams would return with loading. Last year the greasy wool was sent by railway, and most of the clean wool by road. The Colonial Secretary had admitted that the scale of charges was very rude and ill-considered. But the hon. gentleman had read the scale of charges in the neighbouring colonies to show that they were higher than our own. That, however, was no justification for an improper charge.

Mr. PARKES said the hon. member would recollect that he merely adduced that in opposition to the statement that our charges were higher.

Mr. HOSKINS: I did not say they were.

Mr. PARKES said he was not alluding to the hon. member.

Mr. HOSKINS continued: In Victoria coal had to be imported from this colony, and cost about twice as much as it did here, and timber was also much dearer. The Colonial Secretary having admitted that the tariff was unfair ought not to vote against the resolution, which simply required the Government to take the matter in hand at once. He had not brought the matter forward in any factious spirit, but because he wished to see goods conveyed by rail instead of by road. Under all the circumstances, he must press his resolutions to a division.

The amendments in the first resolution were negatived.

The question, "That the second resolution stand part of the question," was agreed to on the following division:—

Ayes, 32.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Parkes | Mr. Webb | Mr. Stewart |
| Sutherland | Hill | Lucas |
| Farnell | Hoskins | Bennett |
| Lloyd | Clarke | Cunneen |
| Innes | Garrett | Scholey |
| Watson | Campbell | Driver |
| Robertson | Wearne | R. B. Smith |
| Burns | Single | W. C. Browne |
| T. Brown | J. S. Smith | Greville } Tellers. |
| Combes | Nowlan | Raphael } |
| Macleay | Hannell | |

Noes, 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Forster | Mr. Hurley (C. C.) } Tellers. |
| | Baker } |

The resolutions were then put and negatived:—

Ayes, 15.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Robertson | Mr. Hill | Mr. Baker |
| T. Brown | Hoskins | Stewart |
| Combes | Wearne | Lucas |
| Macleay | Single | Burns } Tellers. |
| Webb | J. S. Smith | Watson } |

Noes, 20.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Parkes | Mr. Cunneen | Mr. Greville |
| Innes | Hurley (C. C.) | Raphael |
| Lloyd | Garrett | Driver |
| Farnell | Campbell | Hannell |
| Sutherland | Forster | R. B. Smith } |
| Bennett | Nowlan | W. C. Browne } Tellers. |
| Clarke | Scholey | |

PAIRED OFF.—Mr. Abbott for, Mr. Macintosh against, the resolutions.

## NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL COMPANY.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved,—"1. That the bill to incorporate the New South Wales Shale and Oil Company, Limited, be referred to a select committee for consideration and report. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Lord, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Baker, Mr. Moses, Mr. Raphael, Mr. Combes, Mr. Burns, Mr. Garrett, and the mover."

Agreed to.

## MR. M'KENZIE, EXAMINER OF COAL FIELDS.

Mr. COMBES moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House, all correspondence between Mr. M'Kenzie, the Examiner of Coal-Fields, and the provisional directors (or any one of the provisional directors) of the Newcastle Kerosene Shale Company, with reference to the description of this Company's mine." He said he simply moved for the production of these papers for the protection of Mr. M'Kenzie from improper imputations. The promoters of this company had used Mr. M'Kenzie's name in a manner they were not justified in doing. It was alleged by Mr. Neilson that Mr. M'Kenzie had said that the shale was three feet deep, whereas it was only 14 inches. Mr. M'Kenzie had written to one of the directors of the company, requesting that his name should be withdrawn from connection with it, but they had refused to withdraw it.

Mr. FARNELL said that the facts were as stated by the hon. member. The promoters of this company had unwarrantably used Mr. M'Kenzie's name to further the interests of this company.

Mr. BURNS said he did not see what the House had to do with the correspondence, nor why they should be put to the expense of having it produced, and perhaps printed. There were other ways open to Mr. M'Kenzie to protect his character. If a division was called for he should vote against the motion.

Mr. HANNELL did not see why the public should be put to expense in giving redress to this gentleman, when his reputation had never been assailed in any degree. The matter had never been heard of even in Newcastle.

The question was put and agreed to on the following division:—

Ayes, 19.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Parkes | Mr. T. Brown | Mr. Wearne |
| Farnell | Garrett | Cunneen |
| Sutherland | Scholey | Macintosh |
| Lloyd | Driver | W. C. Browne |
| Innes | Webb | Combes } Tellers. |
| J. S. Smith | Raphael | Baker } |
| Macleay | | |

Noes, 5.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. R. B. Smith | Mr. Hannell | Mr. Stewart } Tellers. |
| Bennett | | Burns } |

## PETITION OF JOHN DARGIN.

Mr. WEBB moved,—"1. That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to consider and report upon the allegations contained in the petition of John Dargin, presented to this House on the 13th November, 1872. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Farnell, Mr. Driver, Mr. Combes, Mr. Moses, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. West, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Abbott, and the mover." The hon. member was almost inaudible in the reporters' gallery, but he was understood to say that in consequence of the erection of the Denison bridge, which caused a deviation of a certain road near Bathurst, the property of Mr. John Dargin had been very much deteriorated. Mr. Dargin had not received justice, and he now came to that House asking for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into his case.

Mr. FARNELL said he thought it was a fair case for inquiry, and the Government had no objection to the motion.

The House, at thirty-two minutes past 11 o'clock, adjourned until 4 o'clock on the following day.

## NEW NOTICES.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

Mr. Phelps to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Is the Government aware of a steamer named Providence, having blown up on the Darling River within this month, killing four persons, injuring others, and causing large loss of property? 2. Has the Government any inspectors of steam boilers on the rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and The Darling? 3. If not, will the Government take immediate steps by appointing inspectors, or otherwise to have boilers examined, and to prevent such disasters?

Mr. Forster to ask the Colonial Secretary,—What course have the Government taken, or do they intend taking, with reference to the resolutions of this House of Tuesday, November 19, about the Roman Catholic School at Grenfell?

Mr. Oakes to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Does the Government intend to take any steps to restore to their homes the Polynesian Islanders found on board the Carl at her capture in Fiji, and who have been proved to be kidnapped by a British vessel; or has the Commodore authority, on the conviction of the guilty parties, to demand these natives from the Fijian Government for their restoration in one of her Majesty's ships?

Mr. Warden to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Have any applications been received by the Government at any time, from persons in Shoalhaven, desiring to form a Volunteer corps; if so, was their application complied with; if not, will the Colonial Secretary state the reason of non-compliance?

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

Mr. Raphael to ask the Postmaster-General,—To lay upon the table of this House, on Thursday next, the tariff of charges for telegraphic messages in this colony; also, that of Victoria?

Mr. Rodd to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. Whether he is aware that the Honorable E. D. Ogilvie, M.L.C., of Yulgilbar Towers, is now gathering horses and cattle from within the limits of the Solferino Gold-field, driving them to his yards at Yulgilbar, with apparently the ultimate intention of impounding them? 2. Can the Government say whether Mr. Ogilvie has any right over that part of the district now lying within the limits of the Solferino Gold-field?

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Mr. Baker to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—Referring to a question put to the Secretary for Public Works, on July 11th last, by the member for the Southern Gold Fields, relating to the erection of a Court-house at Grenfell, and in reply to which the Minister stated that the Government propose to invite tenders for the erection of a new Court-house, as soon as the Colonial Architect has the plans and specifications ready,—are the plans and specifications ready for such Court-house; and, if not, is there likely to be a much longer delay in this matter than has already taken place?

Mr. Rodd to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. What amount of rent has Captain Battye, Inspector of Police, Cooma, paid into the Treasury on account of one William Lavenal, confined in the Asylum for Insane? 2. Is the Government aware that Lavenal is the proprietor of a small freehold at Kiandra, as also a water right which for the past six years has been bringing in a good rental, averaging from five shillings to seven and sixpence per week? 3. Does the Mining Registrar at Kiandra pay rent to Captain Battye for this freehold and this water right; if so, what amount per year. 4. What amount of gold or other moneys did the police take possession of when Lavenal was taken to the asylum? 5. What did the police do with his other personal effects?

Mr. Greville to move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish capital punishment.

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

Mr. Robertson to move,—1. That a select committee of this House be appointed to consider and report as to the advisability of this colony endeavouring to make arrangements for greater facility of telegraphic communication between the Australian colonies and the rest of the world, and generally as to the working of our telegraphic system. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Macleay, Mr. Forster, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Raphael, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Bawden, and the mover.

## PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

### ESTIMATES OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEPARTMENT.

THE following is the report of the Standing Orders Committee, to whom, on the 6th of November instant, was referred to consider and report upon the framing of the estimate of the salaries and contingencies of the Department of the Legislative Council:—

Your committee, having carefully considered the correspondence between the department of the Legislative Council and that of the Colonial Secretary, and the statement of the President relating thereto, find that the estimate for this expenditure for the year 1872, prepared by the President in accordance with the express decision of the Council, was not submitted to the Legislative Assembly in the same form in which it was transmitted to the Colonial Secretary, but whether through inadvertence or design does not appear.

Your committee having carefully searched into the practice pursued by the House of Lords in submitting that portion of their expenditure which is charged upon the Consolidated Revenue, and considered the form in which such estimate is brought under the consideration of the House of Commons, are of opinion that, in future, the Estimate of Expenditure for salaries and contingencies of the Legislative Council should be framed in strict conformity with the practice adopted by the House of Lords, viz.,—a requisition for the amount required, without specifying in detail the apportionment thereof, but accompanied by a memorandum showing the number and stations of the officers required.

The precedent for this course of proceeding is to be found, first, in the admitted privilege of every legislative body to determine the duties and salaries of the officers and servants required for the due performance of its functions. This is laid down concisely in the following extract from Todd's Parliamentary Government in England," p. 462:—

"Moreover, by the usage of Parliament, it has always been considered allowable for either House to address the Crown for funds to defray the salaries and other expenses of their own establishments, pursuant to regulations they may themselves adopt in this behalf. Each House of Parliament is at liberty to determine the amount of remuneration to be allowed to their respective officers and servants, although the salaries of the principal officers are fixed by statute, and are paid out of the Consolidated Revenue."

The authorities for this statement are to be found in the Lords' Journals, being the report of the Parliament Office Committee of the 1st July, 1835, followed by the resolutions of the House of the 27th August, the report and resolution of the 6th March, 1848, and the report of the committee of the 22nd August, 1848, and also the report of the committee of 1849, repeated in the report of the committee, 23rd April, 1850.

This subject has also been more elaborately treated in the report of the Standing Orders Committee of the Legislative Council of the 4th April, 1866, and again in the report of April, 1870, copies of which are appended.

Your committee are of opinion that this recommendation cannot be carried into effect on the present occasion, inasmuch as the time in which it is desirable to submit the Estimate for the ensuing year will not allow of the necessary steps being taken to enable the Estimate for 1873 to be prepared in the manner they consider expedient. They therefore recommend that the Estimate for 1873 should be framed upon that submitted by the President for the year 1872.

Your committee also recommend that, following the practice of the House of Lords, the Council should be moved to appoint a select committee to consider and report upon the number of the officers and servants required to enable it to exercise the functions entrusted to it by the Constitution Act as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, and to determine the amount of remuneration to be paid to such officers.

T. A. MURRAY, President.

Legislative Council Chamber, Sydney, 13th November, 1872.

TO WATCHMAKERS, Tobacconists, and Fancy Ware Dealers.—This day, at 11 a.m. at the premises of Mr. Gustave Lind, 296, George-street, watchmakers' materials, fancy goods, stock-in-trade of a tobacconist, shop-fittings, show-cases, &c., &c. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers.—ADV.

## PROPOSED INEBRIATES' ASYLUM.

A PUBLIC meeting, in advocacy of a proposed "Inebriates' Asylum," was held yesterday evening in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street; Sir William M. Manning in the chair. The chairman was supported on the platform by the Rev. W. C. Browne Cave, the Rev. T. S. Forsaith, the Rev. Allen Webb, Dr. Manning, Dr. Moon, Dr. Tucker, Mr. W. J. Foster, the Rev. Dr. Lang, the Rev. Dr. Steel, Mr. A. Gordon, Mr. Goold, Mr. Andrew Torning, and some other gentlemen. Proceedings were commenced with the reading of Scripture by the Rev. W. C. Browne Cave; after which the Rev. Mr. Forsaith engaged in prayer.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had not come to this meeting to-night because he considered himself qualified by knowledge of the object of the meeting to speak upon it; but because he had been requested by some gentlemen who were interested in the matter to be present, and he had gladly accepted their invitation. He must confess that he knew but little of the working of these institutions. He had never had the opportunity of observing the manner in which asylums for inebriates were conducted, or of becoming well acquainted with the principles of their organization. He had rather be a pupil of those who were acquainted with the operations of such institutions, than one who could consider himself capable of becoming the instructor of others. What he knew of places for the reception of drunkards, he had chiefly gained from a correspondence which had passed between him and one of his sons, while the latter was on a visit to the United States some two or three years ago. His son had visited a number of these institutions, and had taken a great deal of interest in the conduct of asylums of this kind, and had sought diligently to obtain reliable information concerning them. From the letters sent to him by his son, he began to feel that such institutions were of very great importance. And so far as he could understand these institutions from the information which he had been able to obtain, it appeared that in America they were adapted rather for the rich, or for the comparatively rich, than for the poor, who were thus compelled to pay their own expenses incurred by their residence therein, and whose comfort seemed to be attended to on a scale of considerable luxury. He might have forgotten what he had learned respecting asylums for inebriates, but he did not think that their advantages were open to persons in a poorer position in life. He believed that for such an institution here to be useful to the full extent of the disease from which it was sought to reclaim the drunkard, they would have to adopt a system of support by voluntary contributions, or from State-aid. Such a course he considered would be necessary to make these institutions in this colony available for drunkards generally, unlike the custom which apparently prevailed in the United States, and so that inebriates, whether rich or poor, might be put into a position which would enable them to partake of the benefits of the treatment which it was intended they should afford. Such an asylum amongst us should be of a kind which would admit of the reception of those who might not be able to maintain themselves therein, as well as of those who might possess funds who might be able or willing to contribute to their support during the time when they might be undergoing treatment for their affliction. He should think that for an institution of this kind to be useful, to any great extent; that they should be put in possession of a compulsory power which would empower them to place such persons in the asylum as might be perfectly unable to control themselves. Whether such an institution could be established here, or whether it would be likely to obtain sufficient moral support or aid from the Government, were matters which had to be determined; although it would be generally admitted that it would be likely to prove of great service to those for whom it was intended. He was afraid that as regarded the support of the State, the Legislature of this colony had but little regard for any question except matters which concerned the material welfare of society; indeed, he believed it was pretty clear that our legislators had but little regard for such matters as affected the moral welfare of society. (Hear, hear.) Undoubtedly of late the later proceedings of the Legislature of this colony, as well as that of the mother country, had shown that legislators had directed their attention in one direction at least—in that of education; and he hoped that the time was not far distant when the requirements of popular legislation would demand that more attention should be given to the establishment of such asylums as those in whose advocacy this meeting had been convened. They found the Parliament willing enough, on most occasions, to give their help in the building of bridges, and the carrying out of other works calculated to enhance the material welfare of the country, and in many cases a great deal of money was wasted for comparatively trifling concerns—that our legislators evinced their indifference when questions which materially affected our social prosperity and welfare came before them for their consideration. But the time he believed would come when members of Parliament would show a much greater disposition to turn the public revenue in such a channel as to advance the social, apart from the material welfare of the colony. Let us hope that the time is not far distant when our representatives will recognise the great importance of giving a substantial aid to such movements as were intended to elevate the people of this colony in the social scale; and the institution which it was now designed to establish, with the assistance of the benevolent of the community, was one which ought to elevate morally a portion of our colonists, whose present condition was indeed a most lamentable one. Perhaps our Legislature might before long come to see that the formation of an asylum or asylums of the description and for the purposes contemplated, which really concerned the public as much as our hospitals, our lunatic asylums, and he believed he might even say our gaols. (Hear, hear.) If we could get our members to take this view of the matter we might hope to see such an asylum started, to see it officially supported, and to find it under such favourable auspices progressing, and doing much good for society. He had made these few remarks as their Chairman, although he was afraid that they would find them of but little use, as he had been called upon to speak to them on a subject of which he was comparatively ignorant. He hoped that the movement for the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates would be as successful as its promoters could wish. He would now call upon the Rev. Allen Webb to read the report of the Provisional Committee, and a synopsis of its proceedings.

The Rev. ALLEN WEBB said that at the meeting in connection with the Temperance Conference, held in this hall some three or four months ago, the Conference appointed a sub-committee to collect material in the way of information concerning institutions for the treatment of inebriates; the said committee being required to place the result of their investigations before a public meeting, which was to be advertised for that purpose and which was now being held. He should now read to them the following:—

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE INEBRIATES' ASYLUM.

The importance of the subject which we now introduce to your notice can scarcely be over-estimated. It is an acknowledged fact by all the more advanced medical men and more thoughtful philanthropists and social reformers, that in many cases drunkenness is a disease, partly dependent on physical and partly mental causes. That there is in some persons a constitutional tendency to this vice derived from their progenitors, and which tendency can only be met and checked by the ordinary processes of medical skill.

It is well known, however, that the confirmed drunkard is a slave to his lust. As in the case of the opium-eater, the crave becomes uncontrollable, and with whatever feelings of self-loathing the wretched victim may turn to his potations, he is impelled to do so by a power as restless, as far as he is concerned, as fate.

With these primary facts before the mind the necessity for an asylum becomes apparent—First the victim needs seclusion—isolation from the surroundings of his ordinary life. Every public-house is to him a pitfall into which he inevitably tumbles, every boon companion a luring demon whose beck he obediently yields to. He must, if he is to be restored (for he has not sufficient will left to enable him to keep pledges) be detained within the walls of some friendly asylum, where he will, for a time at least, be safe from the perils of his ordinary life. All medical treatment prior to this would be rendered abortive, and no medical man would entertain hopes of a radical cure whilst the patient is subjected to a vitiated will which finds the object of its satisfaction at every tenth door in our city.

That such asylums are of practical value is the testimony of the highest authorities in the medical world.

At Binghampton, in America, one has been in operation for years, and this is but one of many kindred institutions scattered throughout the United States. Mr. Dalrymple, M.P., has stated as the result of his recent inquiry, that he has visited the inebriate asylums in America and Canada, where he found in many of these institutions one-third, and in some one-half, of the inmates had been permanently cured, and a great many more had been benefited, and numbers had been restored to self-confidence and self-respect. We shall revert to these successes in a subsequent part of this report, and we now proceed to define clearly, yet with brevity, the objects of such an asylum.

OBJECTS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

We have nothing to do with the man who can get drunk when he pleases or be sober when he pleases. Such persons are fit objects for contempt and severe punishment. There can be, at present, in such a case, no room for pity, and no need for the exercise of medical skill. Our aim is to reform—to strengthen physically, mentally, and morally, the man or woman who by constitutional tendencies or long-continued indulgence, or any other exciting cause, has become irresistibly a victim of the drink crave, whether persistent or intermittent. The subject of our philanthropic endeavours is the man or woman who cannot be kept from excessive indulgence, and who thereby is blasting mind and body, reputation and family, and is fast tending to everlasting ruin.

Such a person feels his position, mourns over his imbecility of purpose, resolves and fails, becomes gloomy, and soon drops into an untimely grave, the victim of this vice, or the self-murdered. He would gladly yield himself to loving hands if only they could unfasten the galling and adamantine fetters of his vice. His alternative seems now between a gaol or lunatic asylum and this dying life, this hell on earth! The disease, which has well-defined symptoms and a nosology of its own, is known amongst medical men as "furor bibendi," "dypsomania," "oinomania," "anamethysia."

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the first authority of the day on matters of insanity, says "it is a disease of the body and mind."

Dr. Christison.—"All my experience, together with that of any esteemed member of my profession with whom I have conversed on the matter, coincides with the doctrine as to the fact that there is an anamethysia, a drink-craving, a disease, not a mere aggravated vice, which may betray itself too suddenly to admit of its having arisen as a simple immorality, and of which mere vicious excess, when it is the cause, acts in general as a predisposing cause, only that whatever opinion may be formed of its real essence or pathological cause, its manifestation is a form of unsoundness of mind, an insane avidity for liquor and insane drink crave—drink madness. Sometimes family constitution has as much to do with it as with other insanities."

Dr. Reynolds observes—"Chronic alcoholism is a great constitutional malady."

Sir James Simpson says—"It matters not whether it is a malady or a vice, as the same means will cure both—that is a retreat."

Such testimony from such high authorities should intensify our zeal for the immediate erection of an asylum, and taking such tentative measures as will give proof of the correctness of such opinions.

Teetotal societies can only release from their degrading bondage such as still possess moral firmness sufficient to render them amenable to the pledge and brotherly supervision. A very large residuum is left of the class whose condition we commiserate and about whom teetotallers despair, and without the aid of such an asylum they are, humanly speaking, hopelessly lost.

We pass on to introduce to your notice:—

The results likely to accrue to us in this matter.

The American asylums are no longer an experiment, and they provide us with precedents both as to practice and results.

The testimony of Mr. Dalrymple is that from one-third to one-half are permanently cured. Dr. Day found only 11 per cent. failures or incorrigible. The Binghampton Asylum discharges about one-sixth only of its patients as unimproved.

As the result of comparing and digesting the different reports submitted to them, the Melbourne sub-committee, appointed for a purpose similar to that for which we are constituted, found that the average of cures in the various American asylums range from 40 to 65 per cent.

When we remember the horrors of a drunkard's lot, the terrible entail of misery and shame which attaches to his children, such results ought to suffice to secure the earnest sympathy and ready help of every member of the community.

The methods of carrying out the proposed object next claim attention.

The American asylums are managed by committees or directors, and have more than one source of income.

First. The patients' payments. Second. Contributions of the public. Third. Grants from the State. The Binghampton Asylum receives from the State one tenth of all the excise customs. The Chicago Asylum receives one-tenth of all the license fees of the city and country. In Texas, the State granted £20,000 to establish an Inebriates' Asylum.

Some of these asylums are furnished with every comfort, if not luxury, so that the expense of maintaining them is necessarily high. At Binghampton, where full pay, partial pay, and free patients are received, the price is 20 dollars per week. But the Female Asylum at Edinburgh, which is now self-supporting, does not cost over 6s. per week each patient. The cost will then necessarily be determined by the character of the accommodation afforded, which ought to be a mean between extravagance and bareness—in a word, comfortable.

The method by which we can get into operation will be the next subject to which your sub-committee will invite your attention.

It will be necessary to secure first of all the provisions of an Act of Parliament, in order to detaining within the walls of such an institution persons for a sufficient period to result in any benefit to them. "Without remedial restraint," says Dr. Dodge, "we are deprived in a measure, of one of the leading remedies in the treatment of this disease."

The provisions of such an Act of Parliament would include the appointment of proper officers to authorise the detention of such a person, and all the various restrictive measures to prevent unlawful confinement. It will be necessary to secure a hearty and liberal response to an appeal made to the public for the "sinews of war." Judging from the success which has attended a like appeal in Melbourne, we need not be anxious about success in Sydney. Dr. M'Carthy, the Hon. Sec. of the Melbourne Asylum, reports that the committee had collected in a few weeks £860 from 752 subscribers. Scarcely a merchant refused, and the subscribers thanked the collectors instead of the collectors thanking them. The subscribers in Melbourne include 3 judges 40 M.P.s, 43 medical men, 43 members of the legal profession, 90 merchants, and over 100 spirit dealers, and a large number of persons representing the information, intelligence, and worth of the population. Your sub-committee believes that not only Sydney but every town in the colony is prepared from a pressing sense of the need of such an institution to render aid according to its ability, and we especially urge upon all the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, Good Templars, and other teetotal societies to aid in an enterprise which contemplates a kindred work with them, but for which at present there are no appliances available for working at such a low level in the mine of inebriety.

Your sub-committee urges that immediate steps be taken to secure from Government a grant of land in a suitable locality, and pecuniary help in the erection and maintenance of such an asylum. Dr. Manning, the Superintendent of the Gladesville Lunatic Asylum (who is in full sympathy with this movement), is of opinion that 400 acres of land would not be too much, and that it should not be too far from some town, nor the metropolis, and on the line of railway, and that accommodation for 50 patients should at once be provided.

In order to start with fair prospects of success, the Government would need to make a money grant as well as one of land. The munificent grants of the American States to their asylums form a precedent worthy of the imitating of every Government in the civilized world.

Your sub-committee would urge the importance of this subject upon the Government, on the ground that hundreds of adults die every year as the direct result of drunkenness.

That confirmed drunkenness means confirmed immorality, and that fully three-fourths of our confirmed drunkards of the lower orders are persistent thieves, and of loose morals. Further, this disease and vice propagates itself. That from the times of Aristotle to the present day it has been observed that drunken mothers bring forth children like to themselves, that the progeny of drunkards are frequently idiots; Dr. Howe reporting that in his asylum for idiots, one family of seven, the children of drunkards, were all idiots. If then our land is to be saved from a sad heritage of mental imbecility and permanent vice how important that we strive to cure the drunkards of the present generation.

As confirmatory of what we have advanced, we quote from the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Habitual Drunkards:—"That drunkenness is the prolific parent of crime, disease, and poverty, has received much additional confirmation. It is in evidence that a large proportion of the criminals passing through our gaols attributed their fall to drink, one witness having stated the amount as equal to 75 per cent. in a particular gaol; about 20 per cent. of the insanity recorded in Great Britain, and 14 per cent. in the United States of America, are placed to the same cause; and nearly one-half of the idiots in the latter country are stated to be the offspring of intemperate parents." The same committee recommends—

"That sanataria or reformatories for those who, notwithstanding the plainest considerations of health, interest, and duty, are given over to habits of intemperance, so as to render them unable to control themselves, and incapable of managing their own affairs, or such as render them in any way dangerous to themselves or others, be provided."

The internal arrangements of the Asylum would be best adapted as we believe to the wants of the community by a classification, in which the social and moral condition of the patients would be matters of consideration. Of course patients who could pay for the elegancies of life would form a different class from free patients, though regular and industrious habits would be enforced in every case as auxiliary to, if not forming a part of the cure.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons recommends a division into two classes:—"Those able out of their own resources to pay for the cost of their residence therein. Those unable to contribute, or only partially, by a wise utilization of labour." Even the free portion of the institution could in the process of time be made nearly, if not quite, self-supporting.

Your sub-committee, realising the importance of recognising the *Divine blessing* and help as essential to success in such an enterprise as this, earnestly recommends that every meeting in connection with the institution be commenced by reading a portion of Scripture and prayer, and closed by petition also. Your sub-committee recommends that all the initial steps be conducted with most rigid economy, but that no time should be lost in starting the movement. At once and simultaneously the Government and the public should be appealed to for their proportion of help respectively.

Your sub-committee, in closing its report, whilst regretting that the information is not more statistical in its nature, desires to express its obligations to Dr. M'Carthy, of Melbourne, and Dr. Manning, of Gladesville, for much material information on the important subject now introduced to your notice. The fact that the subject is so novel in this land prevents, without an immense amount of labour, local statistics being collected; but your sub-committee ventures to think that, in availing themselves of the carefully arrived at results of America and the mother country, they present you with sufficient warrant for immediate and vigorous action in this land.

After reading the report the Rev. Mr. Webb said that he would like at this stage of the meeting to give the heads of an important measure introduced into the British Parliament in the session 1871, and entitled "A Bill to amend the Law of Lunacy," and to provide for the management of habitual drunkards. This bill was provided for the following purposes:—The 1st section provides for a definition of an habitual drunkard. 2nd. Confers power to confine an habitual drunkard. 3rd. Reformatories, sanitariums, or refuges may be established. 4th. Reformatories, sanitariums, or refuges to be licensed under 8 and 9 Victoria c. 100. 5th. Habitual drunkards may be admitted and kept in such reformatories, &c. 6th. Persons who may apply for the admission of habitual drunkards, to furnish certificates of two medical men. 7th. Certificates may be given—nature of certificate. 8th. Certificates to be sent within forty-eight hours to Commissioners in Lunacy. 9th. Persons confined may be discharged, and how. 10th. Guardianship and Management. 11th. Limitation of the period of detention. 12th. Magistrates may establish reformatories, sanitariums, and refuges. 13th. Board of guardians may form reformatories. 14th. Magistrates may commit to reformatories. 15th. Magistrates may commit any person twice convicted in six months without certificate. 16th. Extension of period of detention of certificate. 17th. Nothing to alter criminal laws. 18th. Lunacy regulations to apply. Act to be called "Habitual Drunkards Act."

Dr. STEEL said that the lucid report which had just been read, presented them with the labours of a few gentlemen who had been working in a noble and benevolent cause; and, like all benevolent enterprises, it had arisen in the minds of a few individuals. Nearly every one of the great institutions which now existed in their midst, and that were now doing so important a work among us, arose in a similar manner, in a mutual meeting of a few people whose hearts were in the work. The gentlemen who had presented them with this report had been labouring quietly like the springs which distil their waters upon some mountain top, and flow on, and on, until as mighty rivers they bore so much of a world's commerce upon their broad bosom. They had been working very quietly, laying up plans for their guidance, and feeling for knowledge, and while they were engaged in this excellent work, thinking, no doubt, that they had identified themselves with an enterprise which was likely to command a considerable amount of sympathy on the part of the public, and might be expected to be productive of much good. There was no doubt but institutions of the same class as those referred to in the report which had just been submitted to them by Mr. Webb, had become necessary for the relief, and if possible, the reclamation of those who might have been for a long time under the influence of liquor—so long that they have lost their self command, or have lost every sense of propriety. He contended that for such persons an asylum was necessary, so conducted, that they might recover and be weaned from their hurtful habits, and be restored to their homes, and again placed in a position in which their action might promote instead of hinder the welfare of society. (Hear, hear.) There were men around him who would be able to speak much better than he could on the subject; and who if called upon to do so, would be able to testify again and again that this unfortunate class of persons could only be dealt with medically, and that intemperance when it reached a certain stage became a disease. They were all aware of the testimony which was given from time to time by some medical men who had the largest practices, that if it was not for the existence of intemperance and its attendant train of evils their practices would not be so large by a good deal. (Hear, hear.) He had read of one medical gentleman who was in the receipt of an income from his profession of some £5000 per annum who had stated that had it not been for porter, gin, and whisky, he would have been unable to have realised from his professional skill more than £1000 per year. The diseases consequent upon an indulgence in intoxicating liquors did not simply affect the body, though they did that to a large extent, for if he remembered aright one of the most celebrated of modern Scottish physicians, and who in recognition of his services to medical science, had been created a baronet by her Majesty—had said that of cases of diseases of the kidneys which had come under his notice in a lengthened practice, three-fourths were traceable to an indulgence in ardent spirits—but it had been mentioned that Sir Forbes Winslow, one of the most eminent medical men, who had devoted his attention to diseases of the mind of the most obscure kind, had averred that a continued cause of intemperance developed itself in diseases of the mind, known as oinomania or dypsomania, or by other learned names which were not commonly understood, but which were nevertheless expressive of one kind or other of drink madness. Through a continued use of strong drink the minds of drunkards were overwhelmed—dis-balanced—and lost their equilibrium and the power of self-command. They were all aware how many cases arose from continued drinking habits of delirium tremens, one of the most awful diseases which had ever preyed upon a poor mortal soul. It had been described by some who had passed through its horrors, in language which indicated how dreadful must have been the agony through which they had passed—when a man lying in his bed under its fearful influence, or sitting down in his chair, perceives the whole room suddenly peopled with gorgons dire come to torment him, and shudders as he feels noisome creatures creeping upon him, the horrid visions causing the perspiration to start from every pore of his body! He (Dr. Steel) thought that Mr. Gough had described this as his experience time after time in that period of his life when he was in the fell power of drink. It was for the treatment of cases of this kind, that there were demanded their fullest sympathies, the greatest exertion of benevolent efforts, and the employment of the most efficacious means that were afforded by science—so that individuals might ultimately be restored to their place in society. He was much struck in perceiving a record of a number of cases which had been noticed during a course of observation in the West Indies among a number of British troops—he thought during the years of observation as many as 86,000 soldiers; which stated that among them in 20 years there were 1426 cases delirium tremens of which 175 cases were fatal. During the same time there were only 187 cases of other mental affections, and only 834 cases of nervous diseases of different sorts, and of which only 126 had a fatal termination. It is stated that these diseases originated largely from the intemperate use of ardent spirits in so hot a climate. Among the black troops, who numbered 40,000 in the aggregate during the twenty years, there were only 56 cases of delirium tremens, and only nine deaths. Such a statement as this indicated how dreadful the ravages of delirium tremens must be when strong drink induced it among a people like ourselves, and especially in hot climates; but it was a curious fact, and one of which we had no reason to be proud, that in the colder climates from which we had come, and where the people liked to have very warm drinks, this mental disease developed itself in an extraordinary degree. In Copenhagen out of 23,000 persons who had during a certain fixed period been in the hospital there, there had been 990 cases of delirium tremens; and these figures they might contrast with those from the West Indies. It was very clearly shown that among the intemperate the same predisposing causes produced similar results; and in the lunatic asylums throughout the world intemperance had brought many cases under the immediate observation of those who had the care of them. An eminent man—Dr. Brown—who was for a time the director of one of the lunatic hospitals in Scotland, had examined a number of cases in different countries, his researches extending over a period of fifty years, and so far as statistics afforded proof—and he wished them to bear in mind that a proper appreciation of the great value of statistics had only comparatively recently been manifested, and as Mr. Buckle had stated that it was to them that we would have to be indebted for an estimate of the full value of that which took place in the world,—they showed that out of 50,000 cases, 10,000, or one-fifth, Dr. Brown believed to have been caused by intoxication. No doubt the malady of many of the persons confined in hospitals for the insane might be traced to a hereditary predisposition to insanity; and these, together with others which had not resulted from drink, amounted to 40,000. They would see by these figures that, to the intemperate use of ardent spirits they were indebted for no less than one-fifth of the whole. Lord Shaftesbury, who, during a long period of intelligent and active manhood, had devoted himself zealously to the amelioration of the condition of his fellow man, declared, years ago, that a very large proportion of the cases which had come under his observation as a lunacy commissioner had been caused by intemperance. And these were altogether apart from those which were traceable to hereditary influences. Dr. Manning, the intelligent and humane director of the hospital at Gladesville—and he was glad to see him here to night, and even in his presence he felt compelled to say that experience of his labours there had justified his selection for the high and important post he has held, and the high encomiums which were passed upon him by one eminent physician to the Queen—Sir James Clark, for he had carried out the same benevolent course of treatment which had been so successfully pursued by Dr. Connolly. Dr. Manning carried out here the same humane principles that made Dr. Connolly's name stand high among the benefactors of his species, and made his name. Hundreds show their approval of his mode of treatment, not only Great Britain and the continent of Europe, but also in America, and who would long be held in grateful remembrance. When Dr. Connolly started at Hanwell, he found thousands of fetters for binding patients, and instruments of torture, but before he was three months there, and during all the time he occupied the position of Superintendent of the Asylum at that place, there was not a single manacle placed on a single individual in that thickly-peopled institution. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Manning had furnished them with the number of persons, who were the insane of our community, and even if they allowed a small proportion of these to be due to the sad cause to which reference had been made, they would find there was still much scope for benevolent enterprise, and reason for their endeavouring to find an asylum for inebriates to restore them to society after effecting their cure.

The Rev. Dr. STEEL proceeded to quote the evidence of Dr. Parrish and Dr. Dodge, given before the Committee of the House of Commons upon the subject, and urged the propriety of having an Inebriate Society founded in this colony for working a permanent cure in persons thus unhappily afflicted. Dr. Manning, there with them that evening, was of opinion that we should require to have a farm of at least 400 acres for the proper establishment and conduct of such an institution. To obtain this important concession from the State, we should require the co-operation of the Government and Legislative assistance. This plan was one which would, as it was hoped, inaugurate an effectual improvement—a plan which would reawaken hope in many a poor and unhappy home, and, therefore, he would conclude by moving,—"That this meeting is of opinion that an asylum for inebriates is a pressing want of the colony, and advocates the immediate founding of such an institution."

Dr. MANNING, in seconding the resolution, was glad to think that he would be able to concur in the very temperate and able report which had been presented. Year after year there were persons whose health and intellects were destroyed by the baneful influence of drink, and yet there was no proper place in which these inebriates could be placed, except the gaols and the lunatic asylums, both of which were places wholly unfit for the reception of such persons. By sending inebriates to the lunatic asylums they would be doing a great injustice to those institutions, and an injury to persons who were there to be dealt with for insanity, properly so called. It would be found also that the insane were particularly opposed to having inebriates introduced amongst them. Nor were the insane alone dissatisfied with such an arrangement, for the inebriates were, in all cases, also very painfully affected by being placed in confinement with the insane. The inebriates invariably resented being shut up with those disordered in their intellects. It irritated and distressed them both. It was necessary for them rather to treat all the cases of inebriates according to the principles of chemistry and of common sense. Inebriates required proper food to be cooked for them, and to have moreover a proper supply of carbonaceous nutriment. To ensure this the patient had to be kept in seclusion, and under watchful care.

Dr. OWEN EVANS had very great pleasure in supporting the motion, and hailed the prospect of having the great evil dealt with efficiently at last. The evil that it was proposed thus to have dealt with was one that affected all classes, but pressed most heavily upon those of small means.

The resolution was put and carried.

The Rev. Mr. FORSAITH moved the second resolution, which was as follows,—"That, in order to carrying into effect the foregoing resolution, an Inebriates' Bill be immediately introduced into the Parliament for the adoption of the Legislature; and that a deputation wait on the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to urge the pecuniary claim of this institution simultaneously with an appeal to the public generally." The resolution was, he felt, eminently a practical one, and one that must recommend itself to them all. They could not forget the sad cases which so constantly came under their notice in that hall—spectacles of misery and degradation brought about by the liquor traffic carried on in our midst. He confessed himself astonished at the difficulty that there was to get the Legislature to take up this question, and to legislate in this matter. He could not understand how it could ever be argued that such a traffic was lawful according to the principles of the Holy Book. Some of the cases which had come under his own immediate notice had been most painful. He knew only too many cases where men who, until attacked by this dipsomania, were good fathers and husbands—broke out into a drinking bout at intervals, and then attempted even to destroy themselves, until the fit of madness passed. He feared that the Government would not support the proposed institution at first. They must, however, make a commencement; and when they should have done some good they might perhaps get some support.

Mr. W. J. FOSTER seconded the motion, and in so doing, drew attention to the great contrast between the attendance in that room that evening and what it was on the evening before. He would fain hope that a large number of those who were in the room that evening were actuated by the highest motives of philanthropy, and he did not doubt but that these would give a cordial co-operation. It was easy to move such a motion, but very difficult to get the Legislature to alter the law as desired. In coming to the Legislature they would understand that they would be able to get nothing done but by a general and united effort. They must unite and go actively to work if they wanted anything to be done. The public mind must be sedulously educated, and educated up to the required point first. There had been an institution of this kind in Scotland, but then it had failed for want of Legislative interference. That was the reason why they must here also have a Legislative restriction of the drunkard for his own family and for himself. The inebriate persons required medical treatment, no doubt, but the nature of the disease was such that every such man ought to be viewed as a public offender. He could not understand how it was that so many persons should be opposed to punishment for drunkenness. He hoped that they would have an enactment of the late Act, by the effect of which every person who was an habitual drunkard ought to be confined, and treated medically until he recovered. He hoped the Government would assist the proposed institution; and thought they ought to do so. It was an act of justice that it should do so. He thought the institution ought certainly to be a public one, regulated by law.

The Rev. Dr. LANG seconded the resolution, and, in so doing, exhorted those few who had come there that evening not to be disheartened or disappointed. He thought the attendance was a good omen for the institution they desired to form. Such institutions had been originated in the States of America where they worked well. He did not anticipate any difficulty in getting from the Legislature such a law as was required. He thought that they should have a public bill, and that the society should be originated as a public measure. He cordially sympathized with the movement, hoping to see the number of public-houses in Sydney soon greatly diminished. He had no doubt but that the movement would be more successful than a similar effort was in his native land.

The resolution was carried.

The Rev. Mr. ALLEN said that a deputation would wait upon the Colonial Secretary to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

The Rev. W. C. BROWN-CAVE moved the appointment of the following committee and officers:—"That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to carry out the wishes of this meeting:—Treasurer, Sir W. M. Manning; president, Mr. J. Paxton; and Rev. A. Webb, secretary; the Revs. Dr. Steel, Thomas Johnson, W. C. B. Cave, M.A., E. C. Pritchard, G. Shepherd, R. Mansfield, and W. Curnow; Doctors Moffatt, Renwick, Fortescue, Evans, and Moon; and Messrs. S. Goold, F. A. Bell, and J. W. Foster." He had no doubt but that the movement would have God's blessing, and would be crowned with success.

Dr. MOON seconded the motion.

Dr. BROOKES addressed the meeting. He believed it was beginning at the wrong end to propose the establishment of such a society. There were antecedent causes that had to be grappled with first. He thought much of the habitual lunacy and pauper drunkards was traceable to the want of proper food and to overwork. Men of superior intellect gave way to this dreadful evil—for often in the bar, in the pulpit, and the medical profession persons were affected by this great evil. But it must not be treated as a crime. Considerable difficulties attended the establishment of such an institution unless it was established as a public one. Public opinion must be brought to bear upon the whole question. Society had much more to have done if drunkenness was to be got rid of.

The resolution was put and carried as before.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. LANG, a vote of thanks was given (by acclamation) to the chairman, which was suitably acknowledged. The meeting then broke up, Dr Lang pronouncing the benediction.

## VICTORIA.

WE have received news one day later from Melbourne. The following extracts are from the *Argus*:—

With reference to the position of the Victorian Government in relation to the Geneva award, Mr. J. Jeremy, late traffic superintendent of Victorian railways, yesterday furnished the Chief Secretary with the following memorandum touching the visit of the Shenandoah to the port of Melbourne:—"Captain Waddell, of the Shenandoah, applied by letter to me to allow him to berth his ship at the Williamstown pier, and be permitted to use the shears, for the purpose, as he said, of lifting his screw. Considering that I first should obtain the consent of the Government, I had an interview with the Commissioner of Railways (the Hon. J. G. Francis), who gave me a written authority to that effect, whereupon I issued the usual instructions. The same night I received a telegram at my residence at Williamstown from the Hon. J. G. Francis, requiring me to go on board Captain Waddell's ship and inform him that the Government had decided upon not allowing the Shenandoah to be placed alongside the pier. As requested, I boarded the Shenandoah, had an interview with the captain, and conveyed to him the decision of the Government. Captain Waddell received my notice in anything but an agreeable manner, as he explained afterwards not against me personally, but bitterly complained of the inhospitable and unfair treatment he had received from the Ministry, and in no measured terms did he express his feelings and opinions in regard to the Government individually and collectively. Captain Waddell's letter is to be found at the traffic office."

The Government have received some correspondence on the European mail service, which will be presented to Parliament on Tuesday. Regarding the Cape route, there is a letter from a gentleman who is desirous of tendering for a service via the Cape, but the terms are so extravagant that for that reason alone his proposition cannot be entertained. It is also mentioned that news of the refusal of the Assembly to ratify the treaty with Mr. Webb had reached England.

His Excellency the Governor, whose recent bereavement represents not only the loss of a relative but of his greatest personal friend through life, will not be able to present the prizes won at the late Victorian Rifle Association's meeting, as he had arranged to do, on Wednesday evening in the Town-hall. The duty will probably be performed by Colonel Anderson.

The Steam Navigation Board inquiry into the charges of drunkenness and neglect of duty made against Christopher Massey Rimmer, master of the barque Glaslyn, was resumed yesterday and brought to a conclusion. Several seamen belonging to the vessel were examined for the defence, and they contradicted in the most direct manner the evidence previously given as to the drunkenness of the captain. The pilot who boarded the vessel at Port Phillip Heads gave evidence in favour of the captain as far as it went, but charged the mate with drunkenness, abusive language, and with endangering the lives of the boat's crew. Mr. Spence, in answer to a question, stated that he had received a letter from his brother in London, in which it was mentioned that at Gravesend his brother found only three sober men on board the ship, the mate, second mate, and steward. After some consideration the Board arrived at a decision, finding the charges against the captain to be proved, and suspending his certificate for twelve months. A rider was attached expressing the surprise of the Board at the conduct of the owner in London, in allowing the ship to go to sea in charge of a master who was not at the time in a fit state to command her. The mate Underhill was ordered to appear before the Board on Monday next to answer the charge of being drunk and unfit for duty on the 12th instant, when entering Port Phillip Heads.

When Adolphe Oppenheimer was arrested at King George's Sound, he had only £73 in his possession. It is believed that before he left Melbourne, he sent home bank drafts representing about £1800, and it is doubtful whether the money can be recovered if the case should so result that the prosecution would be entitled to demand it. Oppenheimer went to Adelaide from Melbourne, it is supposed overland, and thence in the brig Emily Smith to the Sound, where he still was when sub-inspector Secretan reached that place. The branch mail steamer which took the latter there, started back for Adelaide in a few hours, and before measures could be taken to remove Oppenheimer, as it was Sunday, and no legal work could be done, Oppenheimer tried to show that his detention was illegal, but did not succeed in convincing the local Bench. It was necessary to obtain the Governor's warrant and this took no less than twenty-four days, it being necessary to communicate with Perth, the seat of the Western Australian Government. The prisoner was kept locked up during his stay at the Sound pending the arrival of the in-coming mail, but was frequently taken out for an airing. He is a German, but speaks English fluently.

The congregation of the Rev. Charles Clark have determined, by a vigorous effort, to extinguish the debt on the Albert-street church building. Having obtained Mr. Clark's promise to deliver two lectures in the Town-hall, they determined to fix the price at the usual amount of one guinea for the course. The purchasers of balcony tickets will be regarded no doubt as making so many donations to the funds of the church. The idea was warmly taken up, the result of a preliminary meeting being an absolute guarantee for the sale of over 300 tickets, and before a public announcement had been made the number was increased to over 400.

## BOROUGH COUNCILS.

WAVERLEY.—A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, 19th instant, at 7 p.m. Present: The full Council. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Letters were read from Messrs. Evans, Boulton and Bowden, the two former requesting the Council to repair Nelson Road; the last to Nelson-street. The three letters were referred to Improvement Committee. A letter was also read from Volunteer Fire Company No. 2, soliciting a donation towards their funds. The consideration of same was postponed till next meeting of Council. The report brought up by Improvement Committee was received. On recommendation of Finance Committee sundry accounts, amounting in all to £246 0s. 11d., were ordered to be paid. The Council then took into consideration an offer by the Australian Gaslight Company to lay down mains, supply gas, lend twenty-three lamps and pillars, light and extinguish, &c., for the sum of £10 each per annum. Moved by Alderman Dickson, seconded by Alderman Birrell,—"That the offer from the Gas Company be accepted, on condition that the charge be not more than £8 per light per annum." Carried. Notice of motion by Alderman Henderson, was seconded by Alderman Dickson, and resolved,—"That the Council Clerk is hereby appointed to collect the rates for this year, and that he be paid for such services at the rate of 5 per cent. commission." The Council formed themselves into committee of the whole, and discussed the desirability of having a public cemetery for the eastern suburbs. Alderman Dickson moved, and Alderman Beglin seconded,—"That the Clerk be instructed to write to the Mayors of Randwick, Paddington, and Woollahra, inviting them to join with the Mayor of this borough in forming a deputation to wait upon the Minister for Lands, to urge upon him the necessity for a public cemetery for the abovenamed Boroughs." Carried.

LEICHHARDT.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council of this municipality was held on Monday evening, the 25th instant, at 8 o'clock. Present—the Mayor (Frank Beames, Esq.), Aldermen Linney, M'Donald, Parsons, and Wetherill. It was moved by Alderman Linney, and seconded by Alderman M'Donald,—"That application be made to the Inspector-General of Police for a constable to be stationed in the municipality." Carried. It was moved by Alderman Wetherill, seconded by Alderman Parsons,—"That application be made to the Government for the establishment of a pound in the municipality." Carried. It was moved by Alderman Parsons, seconded by Alderman Wetherell,—"That the Mayor be authorised to see Mr. John Dawson, solicitor, on the matter of the Balmain Cemetery." Carried. It was moved by Alderman Linney, and seconded by Alderman Donald,—"That application be made to the Postmaster-General, for the establishment of a post office in the municipality." An amendment by Alderman Parsons, seconded by Alderman Wetherell was moved,—"That the matter stand over till next meeting, so that a motion may be made that application be made for a delivery. The amendment was carried. The Council then resolved itself into a Committee of Finance, and, upon the Council resuming, the Committee brought up a report recommending that accounts to the amount of £11 19s. 4d. be paid; and, upon the motion of Alderman Parsons, seconded by Alderman Wetherill, the report was adopted. The Council then rose.—A. C. DELOHERY, Council Clerk.

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## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.—November 26.

Blackbird (s.), 331 tons, Captain Torrance, from Melbourne 23rd instant. Passengers—Miss O'Mara, Madame Moirell, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Masters Watson (2), Miss M'Kay, Messrs. C. Stamforth, Brogden, Mainwaring, D. Allen, and 36 in the steerage. J. Ward and Co., agents.

Hero (s.), 851 tons, Captain Logan, from Auckland 21st instant. Passengers—For Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. T. Cosgrave, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kelly, Mrs. T. L. White and child, Mrs. Banks and 2 children, Mrs. A. Walker, Mrs. Holborrow, Miss Martin, Miss Kennedy, Miss Scrutton, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Jones and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. Anderson, Thorneycraft, Williamson, Winter, and 40 in the steerage. For Melbourne: Mrs. W. C. Olliver and child, Miss Clayton, Messrs. Nesbitt, Cunningham, W. J. Vance, E. Bennett, Master Bennett, and 18 in the steerage. Eldred and Spence, agents.

Defiance, schooner, 136 tons, Captain Beedell, from Aniteum, South Sea Islands, 15th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Silver and child, Messrs. Pugh and Springfield. Scott, Henderson, and Co., agents.

City of Hobart (s.), 400 tons, Captain Clinch, from Hobart Town 22nd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Warrell, Miss Dean, Messrs. Burgess, Creagh, Spiller, and 9 in the steerage. Willis, Lloyd, and Co., agents.

Nukulau, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Wolsch, from Fiji 14th instant, in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. Hunt, Fitzgerald, and Penman. E. Vickery, agent.

Timandra, American, 128 tons, Captain Woolf, from South Sea Islands. Captain, agent.

John Penn (s.) 200 tons, Captain Sheed, from Clyde and Ulladulla. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Thompson and family, Rev. W. Mathison, Messrs. Staunton, Hall, Du Ross, Seccombe, Millard and son, and 1 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

### DEPARTURES.—November 26.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.
Governor Blackall (s.), for Rockhampton.

### PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—November 27.

Malcolm, Englebert, for Newcastle; Amy Robsart, for Broad Sound; Lady Young (s.), Blackbird (s.), for Brisbane; Eliza, for Broad Sound; City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.

### CLEARANCES.—November 26.

Eliza, schooner, 57 tons, Captain Anderson, for Broad Sound.

Governor Blackall (s.), 331 tons, Captain Stuart, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Mrs. W. Temple, Messrs. C. A. Caren, K. Welch, and 10 in the steerage.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 682 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. T. Cook, Mrs. Ross and child, Miss. A. A. M'Donald, Mrs. P. M'Donald, Miss Milrey, Miss Lee, Messrs. T. Cook, G. Lennox, A. Brook, R. Dixon, W. Stokes, T. Walker, C. Brown, Wilson, J. Morris, and 34 in the steerage.

You Yangs (s.), 552 tons, Captain Clark, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Messenger, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Legarde, Messrs. Mercer, Shepherde, Yolk, Tucker, Upton, Williams, Legarde, Chambers, Burke, and 15 in the steerage.

### COASTERS INWARDS.—November 26.

Eliza, from the Manning River, with 734 bags maize, 282 cedar boards, 6 bags bacon, 1 bale tobacco; Mary Davis, Enterprise, from Brisbane Water, with 5000 feet timber, 400 posts and rails, 2450 staves, 900 fellоes, 1 hide; Tasmania (s.), from Newcastle, with 490 tons coal; Maitland (s.), from the Hunter River, with 324 bales wool, 268 bales hay, 103 hides, 32 bags potatoes, 5 bags onions, 4 bags rags, 2 bundles skins, 191 bags tin ore, 22 bags bacon, 10 baskets prawns, 4 coops poultry, 140 sheep, and sundries.

### COASTERS OUTWARDS.—November 26.

Caledonia, for Port Stephens; Vibilia, Tasmania (s.), for Newcastle; Clara Crawford, Pomona, for Manning River; Mary Davis, for Cape Hawke.

### IMPORTS.—November 26.

Blackbird (s.), from Melbourne: 30 cases jam, 30 kegs nails, 6 pieces machinery, 25 cases sarsaparilla, 748 heads and staves, 100 bags rice, 18 packages.

Hero (s.), from Auckland: 188 bales phormium, 38 bales tow, 1 steam boiler, 210 pieces machinery, 19 flasks quicksilver, 6 empty cases, 158 cases salmon, 25 bales pulu, 16 packages.

Defiance, from South Sea Islands: 34 bales cotton, 49 packages cotton seed, 31 tons copra, 41 bundles whalebone, 9 bundles sandal wood, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 20 tons copra, Dean and Ashmore.

City of Hobart (s.), from Hobart Town: 553 cases jams, 290 bags flour, 54 bundles willows, 1360 bundles bark.

### EXPORTS.—November 26.

Eliza, for Broad Sound: 48 cart-boxes, 20 ovens, 24 cart-arms, 9 kegs nails, 560 bags maize, 6 bales hay, 50 bags bran, 34 packages.

### SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Hobart Town.—By the City of Hobart (s.), this day, at 9 30 a.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Brisbane, Gladstone, and Rockhampton.—By the Blackbird (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

### ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The mails by the steamship BEHAR will be closed at the General Post Office as follows, viz.:—

For registered letters, at 6 p.m. on MONDAY, the 2nd December.

For unregistered letters, at 9 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 3rd December.

For newspapers, books, and patterns, at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 3rd December.

Late Letters.—Letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi (if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps) will be received at the General Post Office, on TUESDAY, 3rd December, as follows, viz.:—

Up to 10 a.m., on payment of a Late Fee of 6d.
Up to 10.30 a.m., ditto ditto 1s 6d.

Iron Receivers.—Letters, newspapers, &c., may be posted in the Iron Receivers, up to 6 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 3rd December.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards.—November 26: Susannah, schooner, 111 tons, Captain Clulow, for Wellington. Sarah Pile, schooner, 115 tons, Captain Skinner, for Fiji. Kosciusko, ship, 1192 tons, Captain Dawson, for London. Royal Duke, schooner, 105 tons, Captain Campbell, for Townsville.

Wreck of the City of Newcastle, Barque.—The following additional particulars, respecting this unfortunate accident, appear in the Auckland papers to hand by the s.s. Hero.—The s.s. Taranaki met the schooner Canterbury in Charlotte Sound yesterday, the 15th instant. The schooner had on board the master and James Fox, from the wreck of the City of Newcastle. The City of Newcastle was wrecked early on Thursday morning, near the Tory Channel, not far from where the Three Brothers was lost. She went ashore, bow on, at a point where high and precipitous cliffs skirted the water. The first boat was swamped in being lowered. The captain's gig, containing three seamen, four women, and one child, was got afloat safely, but was soon lost sight of, and it is not known where they have gone. The third boat, with the master, Mr. Fox of the armed constabulary, four sailors, and the ship's steward, got away very leaky. The wind rose, and the sea was very high, and the boat being half full of water necessitated continual baling. A blanket was hoisted for a sail, and the boat was steered through a very dangerous rocky pass. After a few hours on the water, those on board the boat were picked up by the schooner Canterbury, and dragged on board. The boat sank immediately afterwards. Those left on the vessel were Mr. Abbott, of Nelson, the second and third mates, carpenter, cook, and one seaman. The captain reports that by cutting the foremast, and falling it against the cliff, the men could get ashore. In the captain's gig, which is missing, were, besides the three seamen, Mrs. Fox and Mrs. Pilcher, of Wellington, and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Cameron, of Sydney. There were no provisions or water on board the gig. The s.s. Taranaki changed her course and took the master of the City of Newcastle and Mr. Fox to the whaling station, in the Sound, to search for the passengers of the missing boat. The steamer went near the spot where the ship was described as having gone ashore, but could not see the wreck. A ship's rudder, and portion of a stern-post floating in the water were passed. The City of Newcastle met bad weather on Sunday, and anchored close to a bay till 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, when she sailed again, the weather being fine and the wind favourable. A sudden mist came on, and at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning the vessel went ashore. When the vessel grounded, no great shock was felt, the ship striking the ground very gently. Sunday, 5.30 p.m.: The s.s. Rangatira arrived at Picton near midnight. She was boarded by Captain Bain, in Tory Sound. No trace of the missing boat has yet been discovered. Messrs. Smith, Bowler, and Palmer are supposed to have landed near the north entrance. The six men left on the wreck endeavoured to land. The mate swam ashore with a line, but Mr. Abbott (a passenger) and the ship's cook, were drowned in trying to reach the land. The remainder of those who were left on the wreck are safe. The wreck is supposed to have been caused by the captain mistaking Wellington for Mana Island light. The Rangatira, with the rescued seamen and mates of the City of Newcastle, started at 4 o'clock to resume the search for the missing boat. A Court of Enquiry had been held respecting the loss of the vessel. The result is that all the blame was thrown on the captain for leaving the deck in charge of an inexperienced person. His certificate was cancelled. [The boat spoken of as having on board 4 ladies and 3 seamen, it will be remembered, was picked up by the barque John Knox, and brought on to this port.—Ed. S.M.H.]

The Hero (s.) left Auckland at 5.50 p.m. on the 21st instant passed the Three Kings at 4.45 p.m. on the 22nd, entered Sydney Heads at 7 p.m. on the 26th, and arrived at the Grafton Wharf at 7.45 p.m. Experienced moderate N.E. winds to the North Cape, then moderate E. and E.S.E. winds until Sunday evening last; then N. and N.E. winds light, and fine weather to the evening of Monday; then had cloudy weather and vivid lightning, attended with passing squalls, and this morning cloudy weather with thunder and lightning and very heavy rain until noon, and fine clear weather since.

The schooner Defiance, from Aneiteum (New Hebrides), left on the 15th instant, and carrying fine N.E. breezes throughout, has made a capital passage of 11 days.

The City of Hobart (s.) left Hobart Town at 4 p.m. on the 22nd, and has prosecuted her passage under very adverse circumstances—a dense fog prevailing throughout. At 7 p.m. on the 24th, the sound of breakers was distinctly heard, and Captain Clinch at once put his helm a-port and kept the steamer heading to the S.E. for half an hour; thinking a sufficient offing had been obtained, the ordinary course was again kept, and shortly after, with the ship heading E.N.E., breakers were reported right ahead, the helm was again put hard-a-port, and as the steamer came round the propeller, which is overhung, struck a rock, and it is supposed two of the blades have been broken off. The City will be slipped at once, and refitted with a new screw. The barque Tein Tsin, from Launceston to this port, was signalled between Twofold Bay and Montague Island; a large ship, bound north, was in company. Two schooners and a ship, all steering north, were passed in the evening of the 25th instant.

The Nukulau, schooner, is from Levuka (Fiji), whence she took her departure on the 14th instant. She reports fine weather prevailing throughout, with N.E. and S.E. winds. A barque bound to the eastward was sighted on the 21st instant, in latitude 29·14 S. longitude 161·13 E.

The Timandra, American schooner, originally from San Francisco the 7th September, is last from the Navigators' Group, having sailed from Tutuila on 26th October. She has come to this port seeking, and reports light winds during the passage. The Ino was at the latter island, and when the Timandra passed Maiden Island a barque was observed at anchor, but no signals were exchanged.

The Dacotah (s.) was expected to arrive at Auckland from San Francisco on the 20th instant.

The Blackbird (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 6 30 p.m. on the 23rd instant; rounded Wilson's Promontory at 7 a.m. on the 24th; passed Gabo at 7 a.m. on the 25th; Cape St. George at 4 a.m. on the 26th; entered Sydney Heads at 4 p.m., and arrived alongside the Grafton Wharf at 4.30 p.m. Experienced light variable winds and very thick, foggy weather throughout the passage. Passed the ship Sydenham 50 miles north of Cape Howe.

The John Penn (s.), from the Clyde and Ulladulla, brings the following cargo:—115 bags bark, 17 bags oysters, 130 loose cheeses, 11 boxes 51 hams, 51 cheeks, 39 sides bacon, 5 casks tallow, 10 cases eggs, 167 kegs butter, 60 pigs, 10 calves, 5 boxes fowls and sundries.

### MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 22.—City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney; Maid of Erin, from Grafton.

DEPARTURES.

November 22.—Hippolyte, for London; Sibyl, for Sydney.

### NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

November 26.—Agnes Irving (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

November 26.—You Yangs (s.), Clark, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 550 tons coal, 2022 mats sugar.

November 26.—Helen Malcolm, barque, Gallo's, for Melbourne, with 486 tons coal.

November 26.—Rita, brig, Edwards, for Auckland, with 240 tons coal, 10 tons coke, 100 bags maize.

November 26.—Wallaby, schooner, for the Clarence River.

### AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

November 11.—Exonia, from Adelaide.

November 19.—Helen Denny, from Glasgow; Prince Victor, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

November 7.—Tower Hill, for Melbourne.
November 9.—Albion, for Newcastle.
November 14.—Bella Mary, for Newcastle.
November 17.—Countess of Kintore, for London.
November 19.—Exonia, for Newcastle.

### LYTTELTON.

ARRIVAL.

November 12.—Lady Jocelyn, from London.

The steamer Wallabi broke her back at the jetty last night. The tide went out and left her resting on the sandbank. The steamer's weight, resting on the two ends of the vessel, broke her in the centre.—*Invercargill, N.Z.*, November 16.

### FIJI.—LEVUKA.

ARRIVAL.

November 9.—Sea Gull, from Auckland.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

August 28.—Dexter, from Newcastle.
September 8.—Good Hope, from Newcastle.
September 26.—Eurydice, from Sydney.

### VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

Parramatta, 1521, Swanson, September 4. Sailed.
Ethiopian, 890, Faulkner, July 25. Sailed.
Christiana Thompson, 1078, Murray, September 21. Sailed.
Agnes Rose, 991, Purves, September 15. Sailed.
Brucklay Castle, 1014, August 14. Sailed.
Canning, 918, Emmett, October 2. Sailed.
The Tweed, 1745, Stuart.
Inverdrurie, 591, Peters, September 19. Sailed.
Damascus, 1100, Mitchell, September 25. Sailed.
Bessie Morris, 509, Coleman.
Commissary, 1206, Wagstaff, September 12. Sailed.
England's Glory, 751.
Forfarshire, 1258, Doughty.
Huntley Castle, 624, M'Auley.
Bulli (s.), Shoobert. Sailed.
Victoria (s.). Sailed.
Peterborough, Orchard.
Alexander Duthie, 1159, Norie.
Royal Adelaide.
Conflict, 1171, Hardie.
Coleroon, 761, Montgomery.
Moravian, 968, Arling.
Queen of the Age, 757, Clymer.
Shakespere.
Cuttie Sark, 970, Moodie.
Windsor Castle, 979, Cargill.
British Commodore, Quinn.
William Manson, Pain, via Mauritius.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Botanist, 1166, Rester.
Duke of Edinburgh, 1117, Belmano, September 10. Sailed.
Shahpore, Tilson.

FROM GLASGOW.

Duncraig, 699, August 26. Sailed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Lady Bowen.

FROM HONGKONG.

Ashburton, 541, Smith.
Australian Sovereign, 340, Kindred, September 3. Sailed.
England, 985, Harrington.
Norman, 224, Bryce.
Reniere.
R. J. Robertson, 215, Henschiem, September 15. Sailed.

FROM FOOCHOO.

Albatross, 222, Vaucline, August 26. Sailed.
August Reimer, 212, Reimer.
August Frederick, 367, Neilson, September 17. Sailed.
Helen, 343, Evans, September 7. Sailed.
Janet, Stewart, 202.

FROM MANILA.

Memento, 450, Ruwald, September 5. Sailed.
Day Dawn, 326, Barrington.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Windhover, 267, Roelis.
Fairlie.
Helen.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

### MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

November 25.—Alexandra (s.), from Adelaide; Speedy, from Newcastle.

November 26.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney; Tamar (s.), from Launceston.

DEPARTURES.

November 25.—Woodville, Regina, Moris, Star of the Mersey, for Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

### SYDNEY HEADS.

| | Time. | Winds. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 26. | 8.30 a.m. | N.E. | Light and clear. |
| | Noon. | N.E. | Ditto, ditto. |
| | 5 p.m. | N.E. | Ditto, ditto. |

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 34' 13" East. 3rd September, 1872.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sunday excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs on the square foot, deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

November 25, 1872. Civil Reckoning.

| Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature in Shade. | Humidity. | Wind: Direction. | Wind: Velocity. | Wind: Force. | Cloudy sky. | Rain. | Ozone. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A.M. 9 | 29·932 | 75·7 | 75 | N. | 3 | 0·0 | 3 | 0·00 | 5·5 |
| P.M. 3 | ·854 | 71·2 | 86 | ENE. | 15 | 1·1 | 10 | | |
| 9 | ·925 | 68·7 | 94 | SE. | 5 | 0·1 | 2 | | 7·0 |
| Mean ... | 29·904 | 71·9 | 85·0 | | 8 | 0·4 | 5·0 | | 6·5 |

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·180.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum ........ 77·4 | Sun—maximum ...... 114·8
Shade { Minimum ........ 67·1 | Grass—minimum ...... 62·4

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 224·0.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 67·1.

Total rainfall from January 1 to November 26, 33·536 inches.

Annual average of the preceding 13 years=50·795 inches.

Average rainfall for the period January 1 to November 1, for previous 13 years=45·625 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eleven of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

| Stations. | Least distance from East Coast in miles. | Height above sea, in feet. | At 9 a.m.—Nov. 26, 1872. Barometer. | Temper. in shade. | Humidity. | Wind: Direction. | Wind: Force. | For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum. | Minimum. | Rain in inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tent'field | 80 | | — | — | — | NW. | 1·0 | 84·2 | — | 0 |
| Grafton | 22 | | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 77·2 | 64·2 | 0 |
| Narrabri | 196 | | — | — | — | NW. | — | 100·0 | 72·5 | 0 |
| Armidale | 80 | 3278 | 29·992 | 73·2 | 59 | Calm. | 0·0 | 79·2 | 53·1 | 0 |
| P. M'quarie | 1 | | — | — | — | NE. | 4·0 | 75·9 | 64·7 | 0 |
| Cassilis | 129 | | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 91·1 | 65·2 | 0 |
| Musl'brook | 68 | 475 | — | — | — | SE | — | 94·5 | 68·2 | 0 |
| Dubbo | 182 | | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 89·9 | 68·9 | 0 |
| Mudgee | 121 | | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 87·4 | 65·0 | 0 |
| W. Maitl'd | 18 | | — | — | — | NW. | 1·0 | 89·1 | 56·9 | 0 |
| Bathurst | 96 | 2206 | 30·061 | 71·0 | 88 | Calm. | 0·0 | 85·3 | 54·0 | 0 |
| M. Victoria | 61 | 3490 | 29·892 | 69·2 | 68 | E. | 0·1 | 80·1 | 53·9 | 0·08 |
| Woodford | 50 | 2192 | 29·919 | 65·0 | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 72·5 | 61·4 | 0·35 |
| Forbes | 176 | | — | — | — | W. | 4·0 | 97·0 | 62·9 | 0 |
| Sydney | 5 | 155 | 29·949 | 74·0 | 80 | S. | 0·5 | 77·4 | 67·2 | 0 |
| Wentw'rth | 476 | | — | — | — | NE. | 4·0 | 94·3 | 69·5 | 0 |
| Young | 140 | | — | — | — | SW. | — | 88·0 | 61·1 | 0 |
| W'longong | 0 | | — | — | — | SSE. | — | 79·4 | 59·7 | 0 |
| Goulburn | 54 | 2129 | 29·945 | 66·1 | 82 | N. | 0·0 | 85·0 | 55·8 | 0·12 |
| Wagga | 151 | | — | — | — | NE. | 4·0 | 88·1 | 63·9 | 0 |
| C. St. George | 0 | 172 | 29·945 | 70·6 | 78 | S. | 1·0 | 82·2 | 65·6 | 0 |
| Queanb'yn. | 60 | | — | — | — | Calm. | 0·0 | 73·2 | 58·1 | 0 |
| Deniliquin | 287 | 410 | 29·918 | 74·0 | 74 | Calm. | 0·0 | 91·6 | 49·2 | 0·05 |
| Albury | 175 | 572 | — | 79·1 | 80 | NW. | 1·0 | 91·4 | 55·3 | 0 |

Thunderstorm at Deniliquin.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR NOVEMBER 27, 1872.

| Object. | Rises. | Sets. | Phases of the Moon. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | | |
| Sun | 4.44 | 6.52 | New moon | 1st |
| Moon | 2.57 a.m. | 2.51 p.m. | First quarter | 8th |
| Mercury | 6.4 a.m. | 8.34 p.m. | Full moon | 15th |
| Venus | 7.2 a.m. | 9.26 p.m. | Last quarter | 23rd |
| Mars | 1.44 a.m. | 1.35 p.m. | | |
| Jupiter | 12.20 a.m. | 11.12 a.m. | Moon's age, 25·9 days. | |
| Saturn | 7.56 a.m. | 10.0 p.m. | | |

Moon.—Perigee, 7th; G. S. Declination, 6th; in Equator, 12th; G. N. Declination, 19th; in Equator, 26th; Apogee, 22nd.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 4h. 56m.; p.m., 5h. 26m.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

An Alligator Race.—An American paper says the enterprising citizens of Jacksonville, Florida, have been amusing themselves with an alligator race. Five young animals were entered. The purse was 50 dollars; best two in three. Spotted Tail, a frisky youngster, bolted the track, and "went for" the spectators. Then Gazelle and Boston Bay acted in the same unseemly manner, and thereby lost a good place on the track, and were outstripped by Nimble Jack and Champion Maid. At the second heat Champion Maid came in ahead; but at the third, Nimble Jack again did justice to his name. All the animals were in training for another race.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In describing its great efficacy in Consumption, Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, observes:—"Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it as the most efficacious kind." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—Adv.

### WINDS AND WEATHER.—November 26.

QUEENSLAND, 9 a.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gilbert Town—NE., light. Fine | Gladstone—Calm. Cloudy |
| Etheridge—NE., light. Fine | Rockhampton—Calm. Dull |
| Cardwell—Calm. Fine | Maryborough—Calm. Cloudy |
| Townsville—Calm. Fine | Taroom—NW. Fine |
| Bowen—E. Cloudy | Brisbane—Calm. Sultry |
| Mackay—NE., light. Fine | Toowoomba—SE. Fine |
| Clermont—NE. Cloudy | Warwick—NW. Fine |

| N. S. Wales. | 9 a.m. | 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|
| Tenterfield | NW. Cloudy | W. Cloudy |
| Casino | E. Showery | E. Cloudy |
| Grafton | Calm. Cloudy | Calm. Cloudy |
| Clarence Heads | Calm. Cloudy | Calm. Cloudy |
| Glen Innes | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Inverell | Calm. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Port Macquarie | NE. Fine | NE. Fine |
| West Kempsey | NE. Fine | NE. Fine |
| Armidale | SW. Fine | SE. Dull |
| Tamworth | Calm. Fine | Calm. Like storm |
| Gunnedah | Calm. Fine | NW. Thunderstorm |
| Narrabri | NW. Fine | SE. Like storm |
| Wee Waa | Calm. Fine | SE. Like storm |
| Pilliga | Calm. Fine | SE. Like storm |
| Muswellbrook | SE. Dull | S. Fine, hot |
| Murrurundi | SE. Cloudy | Calm. Stormy |
| Singleton | SE. Cloudy | Calm. Fine |
| Maitland | SE. Cloudy | E., strong. Like storm |
| Port Stephens | NE. Foggy, sea smooth | ENE. Sea smooth |
| Newcastle | S. Cloudy, sea smooth | E., light. Fine |
| Barrenjoee | Calm. Fine, hot | W. Cloudy |
| Windsor | SE. Cloudy | NW. Cloudy |
| Sydney | S. Cloudy | SE. Fine |
| South Head | S. Fine, no sea | SE. Fine, no sea |
| Wollongong | SSE. Dull | NE. Fine |
| Kiama | S. Fine | NE., light. Fine, hot |
| Jervis Bay | S. Fine | SE., light. Fine, hot |
| Goulburn | N. Dull, fine | Calm. Cloudy |
| Braidwood | Calm. Cloudy | Calm. Cloudy |
| Araluen | Calm. Cloudy | Calm. Cloudy |
| Moruya | NE. Cloudy | Calm. Cloudy |
| Queanbeyan | Calm. Fine, warm | Calm. Thunderstorm |
| Bombala | NE. Fine | NE. Fine |
| Cooma | N. Fine | NE. Fine |
| Eden | NE. Fine, hot | NE. Cloudy |
| Gabo Island | E. Fine | Calm. Cloudy |
| Yass | Calm. Fine | NNW. Storm |
| Gundagai | W. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Tumut | Calm. Fine | Calm. Cloudy |
| Kiandra | W. Fine | Calm. Cloudy |
| Albury | NW. Sultry, fine | Calm. Fine |
| Mount Victoria | | W. Fine |
| Bathurst | Calm. Fine | SE. Fine |
| Carcoar | SE. Fine, warm | Calm. Fine |
| Hill End | Calm. Fine, warm | SW. Fine |
| Tambaroora | NE. Fine | E. Stormy |
| Mudgee | Calm. Fine, very hot | Calm. Stormy |
| Gulgong | Calm. Warm | Thunderstorm |
| Cassilis | Calm. Fine | Calm. Storm |
| Merriwa | Calm. Cloudy | SE., strong |
| Coolah | Calm. Fine, hot | Thunderstorm approh. |
| Wellington | Calm. Fine, warm | Calm. Threatening |
| Dubbo | Calm. Fine, very hot | Calm. Cloudy, stormy |
| Orange | Calm. Fine | N. Fine |
| Forbes | W. Fine, hot | Calm. Fine |
| Grenfell | W. Fine | W. Fine |
| Young | SW. Fine | Calm. Hot |
| Wagga Wagga | NE. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Urana | Calm. Fine | W. Fine |
| Deniliquin | Calm. Cloudy | W. Cloudy |
| Hay | Calm. Fine | SW. Fine |
| Moulamein | Calm. Fine | Calm. Fine |
| Balranald | W. Fine | Calm. Cloudy |
| Euston | NW. Fine | Calm. Cloudy |
| Wentworth | NE. Cloudy | Calm. Cloudy |

| Victoria. | | Bar. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Melbourne | NE. Fine | 29·810 | 78· |
| Queenscliff | NE. Cloudy | 29·87 | 72· |
| Cape Schank | Calm. Cloudy | 29·67 | 66· |
| Cape Otway | W. Foggy | 29·64 | 66· |
| Portland | Calm. Cloudy | 29·814 | 68· |
| South Australia. | | | |
| Guichen Bay | N., light. Cloudy | 29·824 | 72· |
| Adelaide | N., light. Overcast | 29.752 | 76· |


### SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEROSENE SHALE COMPANY, NEAR MURRURUNDI.
The undersigned will shortly have the pleasure of placing before the public a Prospectus of a KEROSENE SHALE MINE, consisting of 560 acres of WELL-PROVED ground, adjoining that of the Newcastle Kerosene Shale Company, and warranted EQUALLY AS GOOD.
SMYTH and PEEBLES,
32, Hunter-street.

AUSTRALIAN MINING AND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
Offices—8 and 9, Lime-street Square, London, E.C.
Proprietors of Mining Properties, Stocks, &c., requiring information regarding the transmission of the same to Europe are requested to communicate with the Agents for New South Wales.
Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Sydney.

MESSRS. CLARKE AND COMPANY, 86 and 88, Elizabeth-street, MELBOURNE. STOCK and SHARE BROKERS, &c. The oldest firm in Victoria.
Sandhurst Agent .. .. R. H. CLARKE.
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Orders for purchases or sales of shares, by letter or telegraph, promptly attended to.

UNCLE TOM.
This CELEBRATED RICH and PROVED CLAIM, nearly 12 ACRES in extent, will be in the market in a few days.
LITTLE and PILE,
62, Margaret-street.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the Prospectus of the SOUTHERN FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY in Saturday's Herald. Further reports and information at our Office.
R. CAMPBELL and SONS, 49, George-street.

ATTENTION is respectfully drawn to my large stock of very superior goods. While my credit prices are most moderate, my discount for cash is, without exception, the largest in the trade. J. Exton, Tailor, 301, George-st.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—The Sydney Paper Co. are making PAPER BAGS of a superior quality, all sizes. MURRAY, DUNLOP, and CO.

IRON SAFES, best quality, various sizes, just landed. MURRAY, DUNLOP, and CO., Bank-court, King-st.


### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.*

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

## WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1872.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers stated, in answer to questions—1, that the original time for the completion of the works on No. 8 and No. 9 sections of the Great Western Railway expired on the 31st December, 1870, and 31st March, 1872, respectively; 2, that a petition from the Rev. George N. Wood to his Excellency the Governor, against the withdrawal by the Council of Education of the certificate from the Church of England school at Denham Court, was received by his Excellency and referred by him to the Executive Council, and that the Executive saw no reason to interfere with the action of the Council of Education; 3, that a survey had been made for the improvement of the entrance to Richmond River. 4. That the division of the electorate of the Clarence would be considered, in connexion with the question of electoral reform. 5. That it is the duty of Public school teachers to apply to the Council of Education for the books required under regulation 59, and that if such books were not kept in the Public schools, in the district of Illawarra, the attention of the inspector should be drawn thereto. 6. That the Government intend to introduce a measure to deal with the Superannuation question, so soon as other business, of a more pressing nature, was disposed of. 7. That the Government intend to introduce an Electoral Reform Act, early next session. 8. That Mr. Piddington was prevented by illness from attending regularly to his Ministerial duties, from the 12th September to the 21st November, and that he gave his assent in person to the restoration of the reductions in the salaries of the Civil servants.

Sir James Martin gave notice of a resolution for Tuesday, for the appropriation of the full amount required for the maintenance of the Permanent Military Force, and also for the completion of the Defences of Sydney Harbour.

The Commons Regulation Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

Mr. Lord moved for the production of papers connected with the proposed establishment of Circuit Courts at Dubbo and Mudgee, and explained that his constituents were put to great inconvenience in consequence of their having no Circuit Court nearer than Bathurst, which was about 130 miles from parts of the electorate. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Farnell laid various returns on the table, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Macleay moved for copies of all correspondence relating to the cancellation by the Government of the conditional purchases of Messrs. Henry and B. Adams at Narrandera, on the 14th December last; and, in doing so, said that it was his intention to appeal to the House to redress a wrong committed by the Lands Department. He explained that the Messrs. Adams selected and improved their land, and were in possession for upwards of nine months when they were informed by the Lands Department that their selections were cancelled in consequence of their being within the population boundary, which he contended was a gross injustice, as the Census return for 1871 was not known to the public when the selections were made, in addition to which the Messrs. Adams were informed by the District Surveyor that the land was open for selection.

Mr. Farnell said he was bound to act according to the law, and that the cancellation of the selections of the Messrs. Adams was inevitable owing to the population of Narrandera being upwards of 100. He had, however, referred to Mr. Wise to determine whether the information of the department as to the population of that town was correct.

Mr. Robertson suggested that the selections of the Messrs. Adams ought to be legalized by bill, as it appeared that the operation of the law in their case was calculated to perpetrate an injustice.

Mr. Macleay replied, and the motion was put and carried.

Mr. Driver moved for copies of all papers relating to the report of the Traffic Manager on certain alleged irregularities at Windsor Railway Station and the dismissal of porter Dugdale, together with the depositions taken at the inquest held on the remains of Dugdale. He said that the production of the papers would prove heartless cruelty and tyranny on the part of an officer in the Public service, in the matter of the dismissal of porter Dugdale.

Mr. Sutherland had no objection to the motion, as the more the papers were examined the more they would show that a correct course had been taken.

Sir James Martin expressed his surprise at the Government assenting to the motion, as it appeared to him that the Minister for Public Works, and not Mr. Moody, the traffic manager, was responsible for the dismissal of Dugdale.

Mr. Parkes could see no reason why the production of the papers should be objected to when a suicide had occurred, and the House had a right to be informed of the circumstances which led to that event; but the Government would certainly oppose the motion for the committee of inquiry.

Mr. Buchanan said he believed papers would free the Traffic Manager from all blame, and would show that the Minister for Works held an investigation into the charges made against the Windsor railway officials, and expressed his approval of the removal of some of them and the dismissal of Dugdale.

Mr. Hoskins insisted that the Commissioner for Railways was the proper person to deal with such matters as the removal or dismissal of railway officers, and drew attention to the fact that neither the Secretary for Public Works nor the Colonial Secretary had explained upon whose authority Dugdale was dismissed.

Mr. Burns said he would vote for the papers being produced. It was his impression that the papers would exonerate Mr. Moody, and show that the Secretary for Works was right in the course he took respecting the Windsor railway officials.

Mr. Booth took the same view, and ridiculed the idea that the Secretary for Public Works was to be made responsible for every suicide in the Railway Department.

Mr. Raphael was in favour of the papers being laid on the table, but did not think Mr. Moody was open to censure.

Mr. Driver replied, and said that he did not propose to move his second resolution for the appointment of the Committee of Inquiry, pending the production of the papers, especially as he had been informed that the Government intended to hold an inquiry. The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Hoskins moved resolutions affirming—1. That the existing tariff of charges for the conveyance of wool by railway is unequal in its operation and ought to be revised with as little delay as possible; and 2. That the conveyance of wool ought to be charged for by weight. The hon. member said that two Governments had already promised to revise the railway charges, but had not done so, and that four members of the present Government had voted for reductions in the charges, which they had not attempted to carry into effect since their accession to office. His object in proposing the resolutions was to attract traffic to the railways, which was now lost in consequence of the charges being unequal and excessive. He contended that the wool which was now being brought by carriers from Goulburn to Sydney and from Wingen to Morpeth would be conveyed by rail if the charges were made reasonable and according to weight, instead of by bale. There were great disparities in the weights of wool washed, being about 3 cwt., and greasy as high as 5 cwt. per bale. The Government now not only lost the down carriage of the wool, but also the return carriage of goods with which teams were laden. He showed that through the judicious policy of the Victorian Government, the railways of that colony absorbed the traffic and returned a fair interest, and said he believed the same result would follow in this colony if the tariff of charges were properly revised.

Mr. Sutherland admitted that the charges were unequal, but said that the Government had not sufficient data to make alterations. The Government were collecting information with reference to the traffic, and found that opinions were very conflicting. They believed from the information they had received that 2½d. per mile for wool would not pay, and as every article connected with railways was advancing in price, they thought it advisable to postpone the revision of the tariff of charges.

Mr. Webb supported the resolutions, although he thought that 2½d. per mile would hardly be enough to charge for wool, but he was quite sure that 3d. would be ample.

Mr. Macintosh was opposed to the resolutions, because he thought that quite enough was done for the producers of wool without the Government doing more for them by giving them carriage for their goods by rail at a rate that would not pay.

Mr. Burns supported the resolutions, and chiefly on the ground that they were based on commercial principles, the carrying out of which was the policy most likely to make the railways remunerative.

Mr. Raphael was in favour of the railway charges being revised.

Mr. Oakes thought the railways would not be efficiently managed until they were placed under a commissioner.

Mr. Hannell supported the resolutions, but thought that the charges for all goods ought to be reduced. He said that the road was being used in preference to the rail between Waratah and Newcastle, owing to the high rates charged.

Mr. Macleay said that low charges should be established for all goods, to stimulate production and the settlement of the country. He supported the resolutions, while at the same time he thought they did not go far enough.

Mr. Parkes defended his conduct in reference to the railway charges, and said that the hon. the Minister for Public Works brought a revised tariff before the Cabinet, which was postponed. The hon. gentleman then quoted statistics to show that the charges of this colony for wool were lower than the charges of Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria. He saw no necessity for the resolutions.

Mr. Robertson supported the resolutions, and contended that the hon. the Colonial Secretary had ignored them in his speech.

Mr. Lucas said he was in favour of the resolutions, which he supported at some length, maintaining that every facility should be afforded for the location of the people in the distant parts of the colony, and that production ought to be encouraged by low railway charges.

Mr. Watson moved an amendment to the effect that the whole tariff of charges ought to be revised.

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Combes supported the original resolutions.

Mr. Forster was opposed to the protective principle of using the railways for the purpose of conveying produce which would not bear remunerative charges, and he contended that the Government was not discharging its duty in omitting to lead the House on this question.

Mr. Nowlan believed that railways were introduced into this colony before they were required, and that they could not be made to pay.

Mr. Hoskins having replied,

Mr. Watson's amendment was put and negatived without division. The retention of the second resolution was carried by 32 to 3.

Both the original resolutions were then put and negatived by 20 to 15.

On the motion of Mr. Robertson, the bill to incorporate the New South Wales Shale and Oil Company was referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report.

Mr. Combes moved for a return of all correspondence between Mr. Mackenzie, the Examiner of Coal-Fields and the provincial directors of the Newcastle Kerosene Shale Company, and explained that he wished for the papers to clear Mr. Mackenzie from any imputation that might be cast upon him through his name being used in connection with the company in question.

Mr. Burns and Mr. Hannell opposed and Mr. Raphael supported the motion, which was carried on division by 10 to 5.

On the motion of Mr. Webb, the petition of Mr. Dargin relating to the severance of his land near Macquarie Bridge, Bathurst, was ordered to be referred to a select committee.

The House then adjourned at 11.31 p.m. to 4 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

The earnest opposition to the unlimited license of public-houses existing throughout the Anglo-Saxon countries shows a consciousness of an overshadowing evil and a growing desire for its abatement. That there is imported into this question much exaggeration it is not necessary to deny. The statistics for example of the cost of alcoholic and fermented drinks to the nation, considered as articles of diet, are to a large extent illusive. If the consumption of the people is to be limited to the exact measure of natural wants and imperious necessity it must be asserted that the greater portion of occupations is useless, and that the waste of human labour in almost every department of industry is far greater than its proper application. But the expenditure of money in any one article of consumption represents much more than the raw material consumed. Nor is it admissible that that is wasted which may be dispensed with, if fairly represented by the means enjoyed, and the station in life of the consumer. Arguments, therefore, founded upon the idea of waste, without discriminating between those who expend from their own purse upon one object in proportion to their expenditure upon the rest of their consumption, are certainly founded upon a misapprehension. For example, a labouring man who goes to a restaurant furnished with the luxuries which can only be justified by the income of a mechanic or an artist, is as wasteful and criminal as the man who spends his wages in the same proportion in nobblers of brandy. He is unjust to his family and society, from whose labour he must be provided when his own resources fail.

The consumption of alcoholic or fermented drinks is connected with mischief of a special nature. It furnishes the real argument against their use, which, in the opinion of the teetotaler, is really an abuse. Mr. J. B. Wilson urged that the true remedy of the abuse is to give up the use; and he made a strong appeal to the clerical opponents of public-houses, as they are now licensed, to back their opinion by their practice. This appeal is plausible, if it is not just. We certainly think that it is incumbent upon those who declare the business of a publican inconsistent with morality, and that those who keep public-houses necessarily stand on a lower platform than their teetotal neighbours, not to evade the question or to draw distinctions between the use and the abuse. We could wish, not that this or that man would become a teetotaler as a matter of duty, but that he should broadly state, as the very foundation of his cause, that there is a distinction between use and abuse. We have no doubt that for the greater part the disuse would not be injurious, and that in many instances it would be highly beneficial; but unless the use be in every case an evil, we mean of course for the purposes of diet, not medicine, no man has a right to condemn as criminal the trade lawfully conducted, or to place those engaged in it on a lower level on that account than the rest of mankind. If this be the case, those who aim at the closure of public-houses absolutely take an indefensible position, unless to protect society from great material evils, just as the police sometimes have demanded in troublous times the putting up of shutters and closing of windows, in order to the security of a city.

The business of a publican, which is to give entertainment to strangers or accommodation to those who require it, demands a special surveillance and legal responsibility. But this also makes it necessary to expend revenue in various forms, and thus comes in the permissive principle, which has been exercised by the law in the name of a license for centuries. For ages it was exercised by the inhabitants of a city through their magistrates. It was exercised by magistrates appointed by the Crown in England, till about 40 years ago, when the disastrous Beer Bill, meant for good, was initiated, and produced such injurious effects. That the licensing system gave rise to considerable partiality, and some serious abuses is not to be disputed, but still the permissive principle was there, since a license was issued, not as a matter of right, but of expediency, and upon conditions which could never be exactly defined, either as to the character of the house or of the landlord, or of the accommodation, or of the public necessity. The principle having been long established, its new application is neither an anomaly nor an injustice. The moment that we admit that any discretion is allowed, and when we take the business of a publican out of the common condition of trade, we have the permissive principle; and the only question remains whether the inhabitants of a town or district are better qualified to grant that permission or to withhold it than any other public body; and this is a question on which the Legislature must pronounce.

The limitation of public-houses is admitted to be necessary; but their number cannot be fairly determined by those who never enter the public-house door, who probably never go five miles from their home. There are many who have opulent homes who have no necessity to seek what they require elsewhere. There are others who do occasionally go from home, and are glad to find one open door, where the hospitality is never exhausted until the travellers' purse is empty. Neither of these, however, are fair judges of the public wants unless they give some attention to the great proportion who are moving under a different star, and who often depend upon the good order and sufficiency of accommodation which can be purchased, for a comfortable meal or a night's rest. If the power of choice be given to the inhabitants of any particular city or town in practice, a respectable publican would obtain his license as of course. In these cases it might be as well to leave to the magistrates the power they now possess, controlled by public opinion; but there could be no reason for refusing to people living in smaller towns more direct control, such as is implied by the Permissive Bill, and trying within a narrower range the actual operation of a measure which is said in many countries to have greatly diminished drunkenness. Without, however, insisting on particular measures, advocated by people of extreme opinions, no man needs evidence of the destructive effects which daily follow from drunkenness, and which present the most frightful details when they are brought together.

We are not surprised if earnest men lose patience when they see the terrific effects which result from the abuse of strong drink, and the almost daily murders, suicides, and atrocious crimes that are distinctly traceable to it. Our sympathies are strongly with those who are inclined to violent measures by the sense of an awful calamity. Mr. Driver, according to his gifts, satirized the reformed drunkards who were animated with resentment against a system from which they had suffered; but it is perfectly natural, supposing it to be true in the cases referred to, that the remembrances of what they have seen and felt should rise sometimes into detestation of that which has been well nigh the instrument of their ruin. It is from such remembrances that the animated resistance against the abuse of alcoholic and fermented drinks has arisen, and we would not give much for the moral nature of that man, be he parson or be he publican, who does not sigh over the wrecks which he has witnessed, and who would not make a sacrifice if it were of any avail, and liberate mankind from the tyranny of habitual intemperance. We have seen a thousand noble natures corrupted, fine intellects destroyed, and physical strength and beauty brought to decrepitude and drivelling imbecility; and we see the process still going on. Let those who advocate remedial measures confide in the strength of their own cause, and let them remember too that while it has required centuries to combat an acknowledged evil, patient and persevering industry has been found able to master them. In England the agitation has already produced changes of great importance, and in some of the populous towns the power given to the magistrates has been supported by the working classes, by the most vehement acclamations.

In the brief exposition Mr. Parkes gave in his Budget speech of the scheme for a narrow gauge railway from the Clarence to the Queensland border, he laid great stress on the fact that part of the trade of Queensland might, by this means, be drawn to a New South Wales port. He pointed out that, as a port, Brisbane was defective, and subject to serious drawbacks, and that a railway judiciously made to Grafton might, therefore, commercially annex a portion of the Queensland territory. He proposes, therefore, to do for South Queensland what the Victorians have done for Riverina, and play on our northern frontier the same game that Victoria has played on our southern.

It is somewhat doubtful, however, whether it is wise policy for this colony to spend its resources simply in endeavouring to divert commerce from the ports of its neighbours. We have plenty to do at present to accommodate our own territory. We have immense districts that have no railway at all, and scarcely any roads, and for many years we have professed ourselves too short of funds to be able to supply these districts with the accommodation their interests require. With urgent demands of this nature pressing upon the Treasury, is it a rational statesmanlike proposal to spend the public money in order to contest with the port of Brisbane the possession of the South Queensland trade? When we have supplied all our own people, and have brought all our own producing districts within easy reach of the metropolis, it will surely be time enough to look abroad for fresh worlds to conquer.

Even if our hands were free to indulge in railway competition, it is a very great question whether the Premier's scheme would answer. If Brisbane is not a first-class port, no more is Grafton, and the former is at present certainly more accessible to large sailing ships than the latter. Nor does the railway route afford any greater facilities for cheap transit to the Clarence than for cheap transit to the Bremer. The Queensland Railway is so laid out that it climbs the ascent to Toowoomba with no greater gradient than one in seventy—the engineers who laid out the line having preferred a winding route to steep inclines. The cost of working a line, as is well-known, is in proportion to the steepness of the gradients, and therefore to carry as cheaply on the New South Wales lines, other things being equal, the gradients should not be more severe. If they were otherwise, it might be found that after all it was cheaper to send produce down to Brisbane than down to Grafton. At present nothing whatever is known as to where a Clarence line would go, or what it would be like. If the proposal is to be seriously entertained, the very first thing will be to make a survey, for the country as yet has never even been roughly examined with a view to a railroad. All we know is that a common macadamized road from Grafton to the tableland has now been for some years in progress, and is still unfinished; that it has required some expensive bridges, and even some tunnels, and that though when completed it will be a useful and permanent work, there has been nothing during its progress to indicate that it could have been usefully superseded by a cheap railroad.

That portion of our tin country which is immediately on the Queensland border is pretty well served in the matter of carriage by the Queensland railway, and will be still better served when that railway is extended as proposed to Stanthorpe. That district is far better off than the tin country to the south; and it certainly is not one of the most urgent wants of the country that a rival railway should be made simply to divert the trade from Brisbane. The tin country more to the south will probably be better served by a rapid extension of the Great Northern Railway. The same money that it would cost to make a Grafton and Stanthorpe line, would carry the Great Northern Railway a considerable distance from Tamworth towards Inverell, and there can be little doubt as to which expenditure would be of the most benefit to the north country in general. An extension of the Northern line would do a great deal more than merely accommodate the tin district. It would give a much needed improved transit to a very fine agricultural district, and to a very large area of fine pastoral country. The line from Grafton could not possibly to the same extent do either, and whatever the country it would traverse may ultimately produce, it is at present comparatively unpeopled and unproductive.

Nor is there any particular reason why we should be so very anxious to introduce the Queensland gauge by a connecting line into our own colony, for we might be as liable to be annexed thereby as to annex. The break of gauge, although no doubt an evil *per se*, is to some extent a protection. On our southern frontier, for instance, it will partly compensate us for the greater distance from Albury to Sydney than from Albury to Melbourne. For the traffic between Melbourne and the Albury district will be subject to the disadvantage of a change of gauge and the necessary shifting of the goods from one set of trucks to another. As between Albury and Sydney there will be no such disadvantage, how many miles of carriage the break of gauge will neutralise is a problem that we have not yet solved; but that it will count for something there can be no doubt. A similar principle will operate on the Northern line. The uniformity of gauge within our own territory will be an advantage, and if our neighbours have arranged for a break of gauge on the frontier,

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the tendency of that will be to throw our own traffic upon our own line, and to neutralise the fact that at the meeting-point on the frontier the distance is greater from our own port than from the ports of our neighbours. By letting in the other gauges we simply throw away that advantage.

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THE affairs of the Commissioners for the International Exhibition are getting on fairly, considering that money as well as exhibits must be obtained by personal application to the public. Still there would be nothing to complain of were all the districts of the colony as alive to their interests as the Clarence. From the report of the last meeting of the Commissioners we perceive that the inhabitants of Grafton and the surrounding neighbourhood met a week or two since to take into consideration how they should reply to the application from the Sydney office. And their reply is precisely what it should be. Remembering the spirited manner in which they effected a representation of their products at Melbourne in 1867, we are not surprised to perceive a revival of the old energy. The exhibits then collected were forwarded to Paris, and doubtless some good results have followed from their being shown in Melbourne and Europe, or the town would not see cause to show again. If not, we may at least assume that there are men in Grafton who can apprehend the value of a colonial exhibit in London apart from any direct gain to the exhibitor. Be this as it may, the Mayor, Mr. BAWDEN, one of the representatives, and other gentlemen, have canvassed the district, and undertaken to present it in the London Exhibition as faithfully as specimens, photographs, written descriptions, and statistics will allow. Moreover—and this is a suggestion worth the notice of other districts—before the goods are dispatched they are to be exposed for inspection at Grafton for a few days, and the fee charged employed to defray the expenses of collection and packing.

The Commissioners, we understand, intend to follow the plan which, as far as it could be with the means at command, was adopted in 1871. The colony is to be represented in districts. The people of England will thus be enabled to compare the districts for themselves, whether for emigration or any other purpose, and as the display will be open for reference and study during some eight years, this plan must be allowed to have many advantages. The desire of the Clarence exhibitors to stand alone on their own merits will therefore fall in with it. Mr. BAWDEN suggested that while sending all the exhibits possible, they should endeavour to prepare an account of the district of the Clarence River, showing its geological formation and natural history. Their minerals, timbers, and field products should be accompanied with all conceivable information concerning their discovery, working, manufacture, cultivation, and the nature of the demand for them. Besides, the population of the district should be stated, the rates of wages for different classes of labour, the cost of living, the means and cost of education, with photographs of the public buildings, school-houses, places of worship, charitable institutions, manufactories, and the like.

Let every district in the colony take a lesson by this well-directed energy, and strive to emulate Grafton. New South Wales will then be represented in the mother country in a manner worthy of herself, and intelligible to every person who wishes to make acquaintance with her people, her domain, and her resources.

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THE INFANTRY AND THE FORTIFICATIONS.—Sir James Martin has given notice that he will move in the Legislative Assembly, on the 3rd December,—1. That this House is of opinion that the omission from the Estimates of the sum necessary to maintain the Infantry force next year is a mistake. 2. That this House is of opinion that the fortifications of Port Jackson ought to be completed without delay.

SUPREME COURT.—Business This Day.—Term List: Rule nisi for new trial, &c. Caldwell v. Foster and another, Reid v. Hales—special case, Vaux v. Babb—demurrer. Master's Office.—At 10.30: Re Hurley, deceased, to tax costs. At 11 a.m.: Hosking v. Mitchell and others, to consider debtors and creditors account.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of the Senate on the 13th instant, Mr. Arthur Renwick, B.A. (University of Sydney), M.D. (University of Edinburgh), and F.R.C.S. (England), was elected an Examiner in the Faculty of Medicine, in the room of the late Dr. Nathan.

ELDERLY WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Yesterday forenoon the City Coroner (Mr. Henry Shiell), held at the Cowper Wharf Hotel, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, an inquest respecting the death of an elderly woman named Catherine M'Mahon, residing at Duke-street, Woolloomooloo. A daughter of the deceased said that she was 60 years of age, a widow, and a native of the county Clare (Ireland); she had left four children, and had been thirty-three years in the colony; she was not temperate in her habits; she last saw her mother at 6 o'clock on Monday morning at home, at which time she was perfectly sober; witness was away all day at work, and she did not see her mother till she saw her dead body. A horse trainer, named Foley, residing at "Yates's," Woolloomooloo, was next examined. A few minutes after 12 o'clock that morning (Tuesday) he saw deceased on Cowper Wharf, about ten yards from a coal heap; she was walking and staggering; he saw her, as he thought, sit on the kerbing of the wharf, and soon after he heard a splashing noise in the water, and on looking over he saw that it was deceased who was splashing; he ran down under the wharf, and spoke to her, but got no answer; he then ran to the Park Hotel, and got assistance with which he returned; they then saw her floating on the water, clear of the wharf; two boats were making for her; she was picked up by some men in one of the boats and brought to the shore; he did not think that she was more than ten minutes in the water. A seaman, named William Croft, deposed to his having leant over the edge of the wharf, caught deceased and held her till she was picked up by a boat; she appeared to be lifeless when she was brought on shore. Dr. Pattison gave it as his opinion that death had resulted from suffocation by drowning; and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

COOK WARD.—Mr. Roseby addressed the electors at the Fosterville Hotel, Macquarie-street South, last evening. There was a large attendance. Mr. Thomas Moore was called to the chair, and after a few remarks, called upon the candidate, who addressed the meeting at considerable length, and was listened to with attention and order by most present, but some person or persons at a back portion of the crowd endeavoured to disturb the harmony of the meeting by throwing some rotten eggs at the speaker. After Mr. Roseby's address Mr. Thomas Abbott moved,—"That this meeting having perfect confidence in their present representative Mr. Alderman Roseby, pledges itself to use every legitimate means in its power to secure his re-election." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Walter Bascott, and carried.

THE LATE MR. BOWMAN.—Amongst those who have contributed to the advancement of botanical science in Australia, the name of Mr. Edward Macarthur Bowman should be remembered with gratitude, for the specimens which he collected in N. E. Australia have proved highly serviceable to the learned authors of the *Flora Australiensis*. In the introduction to the first volume of that work, Mr. Bentham expresses his obligation to Mr. Bowman for his collections in Queensland; and Baron F. von Mueller, in a recent letter, characterises him a most disinterested collector, who will be much missed. This indefatigable naturalist was the discoverer of *Ptychosperma Alexandræ*, one of the most splendid palms in Australia, a figure and description of which will be found in the fifth volume of Baron Mueller's *Fragmenta*. He was also the first to collect *Rhinocarpus Bowmani*, *Pimelea Bowmani*, and many other interesting plants; and it was principally through his exertions that the properties of *Gastrolobium grandiflorum*, the poison pea of the Flinders, were investigated. Mr. Bowman was the eldest son of the late Dr. Bowman, formerly at the head of the medical department in this colony, and at one time he held an official appointment under the Government of New South Wales. For some years past he resided in various parts of N. E. Australia, devoting much of his leisure time to the collection of new and rare plants, and corresponding with Baron Mueller and other scientific gentlemen in these colonies. Mr. Bowman suffered very much a few months since from fever and ague, occasioned in some measure by exertion in the bush and exposure to an almost tropical climate. The weakness resulting from this attack, and subsequently from one of dysentery, appears to have been the immediate cause of the lamented gentleman's death.

OYSTER SEIZURE.—A large quantity of oysters were seized on board the You Yangs, steamer, from Newcastle to Sydney yesterday, and are to be sold by auction under the regulation of the Customs' department. The oysters appear to have been dredged from the Hunter River, which has been closed under proclamation of the Government. Neither the owners nor the consignees have been discovered, or otherwise they would probably be proceeded against.

CROWN LANDS OCCUPATION ACT OF 1861.—The following regulation having reference to working for gold on land leased for mining purposes other than gold has been laid before Parliament:—Mineral Leases: His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following regulation having reference to working for gold on land leased under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, for mining purposes other than gold, and determining the conditions upon which, when gold is found to exist upon any such lands, the lessees shall be entitled to extract and retain possession of the same.—JAMES S. FARNELL. From and after the 1st day of October next, whenever payable gold is found to exist on lands leased under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, for mineral purposes other than gold-mining, it shall be lawful for the lessee or lessees of the said lands to retain the said gold, notwithstanding that the same is reserved by the lease, upon payment by way of rental, in addition to that prescribed by the above-mentioned Act, of a royalty of 5 per centum upon the value of the gold obtained. In any cases, however, in which the auriferous nature of the land so leased, or the quantity of gold obtainable therefrom in proportion to any other minerals, shall appear to him to justify it, the Minister for Lands shall have a discretionary power of refusing to allow the said lands to be worked upon royalty, and causing the lessee or lessees to work the same under, and at the rental prescribed by the Gold Fields Regulations. Persons extracting gold under a royalty will be required to enter into a bond for the due payment of the same, any infraction of the conditions of which will involve the forfeiture of their leases."

LEASING AND IMPROVING OF CITY PROPERTIES.—The following is a copy of the bill introduced by Mr. Farnell, on the 20th instant:—Whereas doubts exist as to the power of the Municipal Council of the city of Sydney to grant leases of or improve the various properties in the city of Sydney, held by the said Council, and it is expedient to remove such doubts. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—1. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Council of the city of Sydney to grant from time to time leases of the whole or any part of the various properties in the city of Sydney, held by the said Council, and to improve the said properties as the said Council may from time to time think fit. 2. This Act may be styled and cited as "The City Properties Leasing and Improving Act."

MASONIC.—It will be in the recollection of our masonic readers that on the occasion of the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons in this colony, under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, transmitted to his Royal Highness, through his Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, a richly illuminated address, expressing in loyal and fraternal terms their sympathy and congratulation. By last mail a reply thereto was received from Lord Kimberley, the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, by his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, a copy of which was, by his Excellency's command, forwarded through the department of the chief secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge. At the last quarterly communication of the Provincial Grand Lodge, holden at Sydney, under the presidency of the R. W. Brother J. B. Jackson, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, this reply and the letter from the Chief Secretary's department which accompanied it, were read, and gave the brethren the highest satisfaction. The following are copies of Lord Kimberley's despatch, and the letter from the Chief Secretary's department:—"Sydney, 28th October, 1872. Sir,—With reference to the address of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Freemasons of New South Wales, dated 20th May last, to the Prince of Wales, congratulating his Royal Highness on his recovery, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, to transmit herewith copy of a despatch which has been received by his Excellency from the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying the thanks of his Royal Highness to the members of the Lodge for their good wishes, with the assurance that their kind expressions of regard for himself and loyalty to the throne have given him much pleasure.—I have, &c., Henry Halloran." "The Secretary to the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Freemasons of New South Wales. Downing-street, 5th September, 1872. Sir,—The Prince of Wales has received the address of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Freemasons of New South Wales, dated 20th May, congratulating his Royal Highness on his recovery. His Royal Highness requests that you will thank the members of the lodge for their good wishes, and assure them that their kind expressions of regard for himself, and loyalty to the Throne, have given him much pleasure. I have, &c., Kimberley. Sir Hercules Robinson, K.C.M.G."

A PROTEST AGAINST GAOL ACCOMMODATION.—At the Grenfell Police Court, a man named Grant was charged with using obscene language; after hearing evidence their worships asked the prisoner if he had anything to say in reply to the charge, when Mr. Grant informed them that if they kindly permitted him to go this once, he intended to leave the district, as he was not going to be humbugged by the gaol accommodation any longer. At the same time he stated that being both a Quaker and a Catholic, his moral character was above suspicion. Their worships discharged the prisoner on condition that he would leave the district and not return for two years.

FIJI.—The *Fiji Times* of 6th instant says:—On Monday morning before entering our port the Ethel, man-of-war schooner, gave chase to a Fijian schooner, the Mary, which she overhauled for papers in Fijian waters. We hope that the Government will resent this insult to the Fijian flag, and demand fitting and ample apology from Britain. The atrocious deed was committed within a mile or so of Fijian soil.

SALMON.—If the Derwent and its tributaries are as full of salmon as rumour is of their being seen (says the *Hobart Town Mercury* of the 21st), our acclimatisation experiment is a great fact. Without giving credit to all that is said, we believe that large fish have been of late repeatedly seen leaping in the Derwent, and that if these are not salmon, "the oldest inhabitant" knows not what they are. Yesterday, several large fish were seen leaping in the river above Bridgewater, confidently stated to be salmon. It is also said that some of the fishermen have actually caught salmon without making it known, for fear that the restriction on fishing a portion of the river, recently withdrawn, might be again imposed.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES AND THE VICTORIAN BRED HORSES.—It is a sore subject with some of our readers (says the *Australasian*) to institute a comparison between the merits of Victorian and New South Wales bred horses, but it is one that is important, as bearing on our future racing prospects. It is astonishing how, in the face of innumerable defeats at the hands of New South Wales, Victorian breeders and owners of horses are in no way discouraged, but go on breeding and racing, and how, year by year, the turf becomes more and more popular. We may, indeed, blow a pretty big trumpet when we reflect that in no part of the world out of Great Britain has racing become so universally the national sport as it has in this colony. We do everything but breed the best horses. We provide rich stakes to go into the pockets of the New South Wales owners of horses. There is a proverb that it is a long lane that has no turning. Certainly, if there is any truth in the proverb, we have gone a good long way down the lane by this time, and the turning should be very near now. We won't hark back far into past times to institute a comparison of the relative merits of our horses and those of New South Wales. It might humiliate us too much to do so. We will be satisfied with taking the last spring meeting to see how our debtor and creditor account stands with the sister colony. In the following table we have put down side by side the races won by Victoria and New South Wales horses, and it will interest our readers to study it a little. At first sight it is not so discouraging, but if we go into it we shall quickly perceive that as yet we are playing quite second fiddle to the sister colony:—

RACES RUN AT LATE V. R. C MEETING, WITH THE PLACED HORSES.

| NEW SOUTH WALES. | | VICTORIA. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| VICTORIA DERBY. | | MELBOURNE STAKES. | |
| Loup Garou ... ... | 1 | Contessa... ... ... | 1 |
| King of the Ring ... ... | 2 | Hamlet ... ... ... | 2 |
| Patriarch ... ... | 3 | Barbelle ... ... ... | 3 |
| ESSENDON STAKES. | | HOTHAM HANDICAP. | |
| Blue Peter ... ... | 1 | Early Morn ... ... | 1 |
| Dolphin ... ... | 2 | Misty Morn ... ... | 2 |
| The Quack ... ... | 3 | Nimblefoot ... ... | 3 |
| FOOTSCRAY PLATE. | | MARIBYRNONG PLATE. | |
| Sir Hercules ... ... | 1 | Dagmar ... ... | 1 |
| Telegraph ... ... | 2 | My Leah ... ... | 2 |
| Hesperus ... ... | 3 | Miss Milly ... ... | 3 |
| RAILWAY STAKES. | | MAIDEN PLATE. | |
| Blue Peter ... ... | 1 | King of Clubs ... ... | 1 |
| Pyrrhus ... ... | 2 | Secret ... ... | 2 |
| Loup Garou ... ... | 3 | Sunshine ... ... | 3 |
| MELBOURNE CUP. | | ROYAL PARK STAKES. | |
| The Quack ... ... | 1 | King of the Ring ... ... | 1 |
| The Ace ... ... | 2 | Loup Garou ... ... | 2 |
| Dagworth ... ... | 3 | Warrior ... ... | 3 |
| DARLING STAKES. | | THE OAKS. | |
| Warrior ... ... | 1 | Sunshine ... ... | 1 |
| Finnigan ... ... | 2 | Missie's Daughter ... | 2 |
| Planet ... ... | 3 | Camilla filly ... ... | 3 |
| FLYING STAKES. | | FOUR-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP. | |
| Barbelle ... ... | 1 | Benjiroo ... ... | 1 |
| Flame ... ... | 2 | Julian Averel ... ... | 2 |
| Dagmar ... ... | 3 | Shannon ... ... | 3 |
| SPRING HANDICAP. | | £100 PLATE. | |
| Barbelle ... ... | 1 | Hesperus ... ... | 1 |
| Patriarch ... ... | 2 | Times and Mines ... | 2 |
| Misty Morn ... ... | 3 | Sir Hercules ... ... | 3 |
| ALL-AGED STAKES. | | QUEEN'S PLATE. | |
| Loup Garou ... ... | 1 | King of the Ring ... | 1 |
| Barbelle ... ... | 2 | Warrior ... ... | 2 |
| Dagmar ... ... | 3 | Dagworth ... ... | 3 |
| V. R. C. HANDICAP. | | THREE-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP. | |
| Patriarch ... ... | 1 | Horatio ... ... | 1 |
| Lady Clidden ... ... | 2 | Secret ... ... | 2 |
| Early Morn ... ... | 3 | Hesperus ... ... | 3 |
| | | FREE HANDICAP. | |
| | | Foam ... ... | 1 |
| | | Novice ... ... | 2 |
| | | Toothpicker ... ... | 3 |

## GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notices appear in the *Government Gazette* published yesterday:—

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be additional Members of the Commission to Collect Exhibits intended for exposition at the International Exhibition of Selected Specimens of Art and Industry to be held in London, in May, 1873; to provide for their transmission to London; and to do other things necessary to be done in making arrangements for the representation of this colony at the said Exhibition, viz.:—The Hon. Sir William Macarthur, Knight, M.L.C.; the Hon. Saul Samuel, M.L.C.; and John Smith, Esq., M.D., Professor of Physics, &c., Sydney University.

APPOINTMENTS.—Constable Frederick Fowler, to be Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions at Broughton Creek, vice Grieve, removed from that station, to take effect from the 1st instant; Mr. Edward Peter Capper and Mr. Richard Cracknell, to be additional District Trustees of the West Maitland Branch of the Savings' Bank of New South Wales; Mr. John Dwyer, to be a Line Repairer at Goulburn.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed additional members of the Public School Boards in connection with the Public schools established at the places specified, viz.:—Rockymouth—Mr. Donald Shearer and Mr. Michael Rust; Petersham—Mr. Frederick Parsons and Mr. Frank Beames.

POST-OFFICE.—The Post-office at present known as "Longbottom" will, on and after the 1st January next, bear the designation of "Concord."

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—The following tenders have been accepted by the Government, viz.:—Mr. James Caples—Lease of Orange toll-bar, 1873. Mr. James Caples—Lease of Guyong toll-bar, 1873. Mr. R. Wynne—Lease of Penrith Bridge toll-bar, 1873. Mr. J. L. Meads—Lease of Mount Victoria toll-bar, 1873. Mr. T. C. Colley—Lease of Rocks toll-bar, 1873. Mr. W. Morrow—Lease of Annandale toll-bar, 1873. Mr. T. Corderoy—Lease of Bowenfells toll-bar, 1873. Messrs. R. Skinner and Son—Supply of meat safes for Gladesville Asylum. Mr. A. Davies—Erection of bridge over Goonoo Goonoo Creek. Mr. J. Hammond—Erection of bridge over Stony Creek, near Yass. Mr. W. R. Robinson—Lighting exterior lamps, Victoria Barracks, 1873.

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INCENDIARISM AT FIJI.—The *Gazette*, of 9th instant, says:—The Nadroga and Nadi planters appear to have some grounds for their complaints. About a fortnight ago Messrs. Muir, Brothers, of Nadi, were burnt out, with a loss of about £60, and although the guilty parties were promptly arrested by the planters and punished, yet it still involves a considerable loss. This, it is said, is the sixth case of burning out within the last four years in that neighbourhood.

SHODDY TELEGRAMS.—The *Argus* of Friday says:—"The alarming rumours which were circulated and received publicity in Melbourne on Saturday last prove, as we expected, to be entirely without foundation. We have already mentioned that a telegram was dispatched to Bombay on Monday, in the interest of the Associated Press, inquiring whether there was any truth in the statements that the Gladstone Ministry had resigned, and that a commercial panic had taken place in London in consequence of the advance of the rate of discount to 10 per cent. The replies to these inquiries are to the effect that the Gladstone Ministry has not resigned, and that the rate of discount is unchanged. As the rate of discount was last reported at 7 per cent., and Consols are stated to be only three-eighths lower than the latest previous quotation on 5th November, it is obvious that the alleged existence of a commercial panic in London was pure falsehood. The result of our inquiries on this subject should act as a warning to the public not to place implicit reliance on statements published on the alleged authority of private telegrams. The most diligent inquiry on our part failed to ascertain the receivers of the telegrams said to have come to hand last Saturday, and we do not believe that any private messages were really received which justified the alarming statements put forward on their supposed authority." The *Argus* of the 23rd contains the following:—"A memorandum was brought to our office yesterday, purporting to be a copy of a telegram received by the French Consul, which stated that M. Thiers, the President of the French Republic, had been superseded, and that a triumvirate, consisting of Marshal MacMahon, General Changarnier, and General L'Admirault, had been formed. Feeling incredulous as to the accuracy of this statement, we made inquiries of Count Castelnau, who informed our reporter that he had received no such message, or any other telegram on the subject. It is certain, however, that something serious is happening at Versailles. The telegrams we published yesterday indicate that the members of the French Assembly are becoming weary of M. Thiers's constant threats of resignation, and it is not unlikely that they may one day take him at his word, and accept his offer to retire, in which case the constitution of a triumvirate is not improbable. Matters, however, have not yet gone so far. The latest news is to the effect that the Assembly has appointed a committee to draw up a reply to the President's demand for another vote of confidence, and there the matter rests at present."

FIRE AT LAUNCESTON.—The Launceston correspondent of the *Hobart Town Mercury*, writing on Monday evening, 18th, reports:—Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning the fire-alarm bell in Charles-street rang out a loud peal, and on looking towards the wharf from the centre of the town, a dense column of smoke was seen ascending, apparently from the lower end of George-street. On reaching the spot it was found that several small wooden shanties at the rear of Banks's Hotel were blazing fiercely, the dry rotten timber of which they were built offering about as much resistance to the flames as a match-box would. Although both brigades were promptly on the spot, and there was an ample supply of water, nothing could be done to save the buildings which had fairly caught fire, and the exertions of the firemen were therefore directed towards securing the safety of surrounding properties. Two cottages, a stable, and the roof of another cottage were consumed, the damage done being estimated at about £500, a portion of which is covered by insurance. The Liverpool, London, and Globe Company is said to be the principal loser.

AMERICAN SUB-TREASURY DEFALCATION.—The *New York Herald*, of September 20, says—Another stupendous robbery by a government official has come to light, which, in the simplicity of its accomplishment, challenges wonder. A clerk in the Sub-Treasury in this city constituted a department in himself—the Revenue Stamp Department. He received stamps from Washington, which it was his duty to enter on the books, so as to make the tally of sales and receipts. One fine morning in August he is alleged to have received 175,000 dollars worth of them, and four days after 10,000 dollars worth. He did not enter these. He went on a fortnight's vacation, and has not since returned. They are now looking for him and the stamps. This is all. He was a jovial man, years in the department, trusted, relied on, and promoted. It is simply a tale of misplaced confidence. The wonder is, it would appear, why a man on a salary of eighteen hundred dollars a year is left to a quiet communion for years with hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of convertible stuff in his hands, and the thought before him that he had only to omit an entry and walk off with as much as he pleased. Should the Government lay such inducements in a man's way and escape condemnation with him in his crime? He has had a long start of the knowing detectives, and it is not probable, as some wiseacres believe, that the man who took such a step, knowing that it must be discovered in time, waited around for the *éclaircissement*. He would not be likely to misplace his confidence in such a way. Another curious feature connected with this curious affair is that the authorities of the Sub-Treasury took so long to ascertain whether there had been a fraud committed or not. Any well-regulated business concern will have its accounts and cash made up to the latest hour, so that it can tell immediately if there be anything wrong. The magnitude of any business makes no difference. The Sub-Treasury here ought to be managed as well as any small bank would be.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.—The *Dubbo Dispatch* says the grasshopper plague has visited us, and for the past few days it has been an awful nuisance. On Saturday evening, about 5 o'clock, they made their appearance in the streets in myriads; and on Sunday they were to be seen in perfect clouds, flying in all directions. They have eaten up everything in their way, but we have not heard that they have done much injury to the crops. One gentleman residing on the Macquarie writes to us—"The destruction caused by the grasshoppers is something fearful. They have cleaned one of my paddocks as bare as Dubbo streets, and are as busy as they can be clearing the others. If we don't soon get a change of weather it will be serious, as there will be no feed left. There was no rain here to do any good. It fell heavily at Weemabah, but very little back. The grasshoppers to-day (15th November) were like snow falling, and at a distance they looked like clouds of dust. If they reach Dubbo, they will soon destroy all the crops. I have seen them before, but not so bad as they are now." Another Macquarie River station-holder writes—"The grasshoppers, thank goodness, are diminishing. All are on the wing now, still great numbers are flying over. They have not left a vestige of feed on the plains, and the forest is skinned out nearly as bad. They were on the ground for six days about here as thick as shrimps in a dish, and carried destruction with them, eating saltbush, grass, cotton-bush, and a prickly bush, better known as roley-poley. When in flight, in some instances, they are as thick and resemble a heavy snow storm, and how far they reach, I don't know, but the whole distance of our run (ten miles by ten) was covered all over alike, and I hear same accounts from the Bogan and Marthaguy." There is no question of it, they have created havoc on all sides. The hoppers have left here, travelling along the Talbragar. Their track is as bare as the mail road—every bit of grass and herbage being eaten off.

WOOL STEALING.—We read in the *Burrowa Advocate*, that Mr. John Mahoney, of Hovell's Creek, has sustained a considerable loss during the past week, about 200 of his sheep having been stolen for the purpose of obtaining the wool therefrom. The perpetrators of this unique species of villainy, having attained their object by despoiling the sheep of their fleeces, permitted about 160 of their number to return to their lawful owner; but the remaining forty were doubtless retained for the purpose of replenishing their empty larders.

QUAKERS.—A large number of Pennsylvania Quakers have formed a settlement in New-market, Canada.

## TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

### GOULBURN.

TUESDAY.

THE luncheon and ball to his Excellency the Governor were very successful.

### BRISBANE.

MONDAY.

The largest cake of gold ever yet retorted in one mass in the colony, arrived to-day from Gympie. Its weight is 5800 oz. It is lodged in the National Bank. It is the produce of about 739 tons of stone, from Nos. 7 and 8 South Monkland.

TUESDAY.

The National Bank, Queensland, has purchased the School of Arts buildings for £7700.

### MELBOURNE.

MONDAY.

Three tenders have been received for the building of the New Government House. The material of which it is to be erected is as yet undecided.

The magistrates decline to release on bail the prisoners who have been arrested as having been concerned in the Carl atrocities.

The Steam Navigation Board are engaged in the investigation of a charge of drunkenness which has been preferred against the mate of the barque Glaslyn.

There is little business doing. 7000 bags of Queensland sugars have been sold at £26 6s. 0d. for low to medium, £35 5s for good counters.

A line of 1000 half-chests of tea at 72s.

Wheat is coming in very freely from Adelaide. 500 tons received to-day are being stored. There is little offering. Flour, £17 10s. 0d. to £18.

TUESDAY.

One of the County Court Judges has had his name erased from the list of vice-presidents of the Religious Tract Society. The question was brought forward yesterday, by the Dean, in consequence of certain rumours which prevailed.

Sir Francis Murphy is mentioned as one of the candidates for the Eastern Province, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Turnbull.

Betting is very languid on the Bendigo Races. They have been postponed to Friday and Saturday, on account of the bad weather.

Additional mail correspondence has been laid on the table of the Assembly in reference to the Intercolonial Conference being held at Hobarton. Mr. Francis makes it an indispensable condition that Melbourne shall be the terminus, but is prepared to make reasonable arrangements in reference to the branch services.

The Customs revenue, from January 1st to the 22nd of this month, is £1,431,130, being an increase of £123,657 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Superintendent Winch left for Sydney yesterday in reference to the Carl case.

The loss of the Mary Cumming at Cape Patten is being investigated by the Navigation Board to-day.

Mr. Joubert is progressing well with his work in reference to the Exhibition.

The Legislative Council is engaged in a discussion on the system of free education.

900 packages Otard's brandy sold all into agents' hands; 10,000 bushels oats at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. Sugars are selling more freely; currants are in great demand at from 5d. to 5½d.

### QUEENSCLIFF.

MONDAY.

ARRIVED.—Alexandra (s.), from Adelaide; Speedy, brig, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—Woodville, barque; Regina Maris, Dutch barque; Star of the Mersey, brig, for Newcastle.

TUESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Syren, brig, from Batavia; Adeline Burke; Armistice, barque; Naiad, brig, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—Clara Hargreave, barque; Suffolk, barque; Tasso, barque; Anne and Jane, barque; Feronia, barque, for Newcastle; Pioneer, schooner, for Richmond River; Mary Bannatyne, schooner, for Brisbane; at 4.30, Macedon.

### ADELAIDE.

MONDAY.

A testimonial to his Excellency the Governor has been initiated.

New wheat is offering freely at 5s., but buyers are not operating. Bran sold at 10½d.

TUESDAY.

The Lanercost is insured in the Mercantile Co.'s Office.

New wheat is offering at 5s.; no transactions. Old wheat and flour quiet, unchanged. Reports to-day speak promisingly of the crops. There will be a heavy yield if the locusts eat two bushels per acre.

*,* It will be noted that some of the foregoing telegrams were dispatched on Monday. Circumstances occurred in connection with the telegraphic line to prevent their delivery until yesterday.

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THE BALLOT IN GREAT BRITAIN.—At Preston, the Conservative candidate carried the day. Here both parties did their best to drive a coach and horses through the new Act. The Conservatives, in order to test their strength, supplied each of their supporters, as far as they could be ascertained by canvass, with a blue ticket, to be given up after voting. They also stationed collectors outside the polling-booth, and thus each voter, as he came from the temple of secrecy, was enabled to certify his party as to his support. The Liberals were more shame-faced, and requested their voters to deliver the card with which they had supplied them at the nearest committee-room. But these arts defeat the purpose of the ballot. Mr. Forster, who had the conduct of the bill in Parliament, has expressed his opinion that this "dodge" cannot be practised where there are several candidates and cross-voting. We shall see. The *Spectator*, in the meantime, calls attention to a municipal election at Limerick—the first under the ballot in Ireland. A moderate Liberal was returned by a good majority over a semi-Fenian; but without the ballot the latter would have carried the day.

FESTIVITIES OVER DIVORCE.—America is not only a "big" country, but it is "great" in novelties. Divorce is a much easier process under the Star-Spangled Banner than it is when attempted in countries represented by the Union Jack; and it is now regarded as an institution to which dissatisfied—or even satisfied—couples may resort for an easy severance of the matrimonial link. An interesting ceremony has recently taken place in Chicago, in the shape of a social festivity to celebrate the happy event of a divorce. Possibly the husband might have been the victim of one of Burns's tyrants,

"Who has no will, but by her high permission;
Who has not sixpence, but in her possession;
Who must to her his dear friends' secrets tell;
Who dreads a curtain lecture worse than hell."

Or the wife, a slave to the parsimony and ill-temper of one whom she might have addressed in the words of the same poet:—

"I ask no kindness at thy hand,
For thou hast none to give."

Whatever may have been the peculiarities which led to their separation, an appropriate and pleasing entertainment was arranged by the widow-in-law, to mark the event which is thus described in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"A large party of friends assembled by invitation at her house, and the newly made widow received the congratulations of her friends and relatives with as much pleasure as a newly wedded wife after the ceremony of marriage. The whole affair, which was modelled as closely as its different conditions permitted on the oldfashioned festivities of a marriage, went off with the utmost *eclat*. There appears to have been a kind of 'divorce breakfast,' either with or without speeches appropriate to the occasion, and one of the principal features of this banquet was, we learn, a handsome 'divorce cake' mounted by an 'elegant monogram, the letter D for divorce being entwined with the lady's name before her marriage.' The ceremony was concluded by the presentation to the lady of a number of 'highly suggestive presents.' There seems, indeed, to have been but one thing wanting to the completeness of the affair, and that is the presence of the 'ex-husband.' It is conceivable that the 'newly made widower' might have been prepared on his part 'to receive the congratulations of friends and relatives with as much pleasure as a newly wedded husband,' and the presence of the happy beaming faces of the divorced couple, seated side by side at the 'festive board,' would have crowned the gaiety of the scene."

## THE NEW BILL OF LADING.

ADVICES per R.M.S. Behar speak of the excitement caused amongst the export houses in London by the alterations in the forms of bills of lading, of which mention was made in our telegram published on the 20th instant. The new one proposed for sailing ships is as follows:—

SAILING SHIP BILL OF LADING FORM A.—
Freight Payable at Port of Shipment.

SHIPPED in good order and condition, by on board the ship whereof is Master for this present voyage, lying in the Port of LONDON, and bound for with liberty to sail *with or without Pilots*, and to tow and assist vessels in all situations of distress, being marked and numbered as per margin; and to be delivered, subject to the exceptions, conditions, and stipulations hereinafter mentioned, in the like good order, and condition from the ship's tackles (when the ship's responsibility shall cease), at the aforesaid Port of *or so near thereunto as she may safely get*, unto or to his or their assigns. Average as accustomed. Freight for the said goods and primage to be paid by the Shippers in LONDON on delivery of the Bills of Lading in cash, without deduction, ship lost or not lost.

The following are the exceptions, conditions, and stipulations above referred to:—

The Act of God; the Queen's Enemies; pirates; robbers by land or sea; restraint of princes, rulers, or people; loss or damage *from heat*, or fire on board, in hulk or craft, or on shore; Jettison; barratry; *any act, neglect, or default whatsoever, of Pilots, Master, or Crew in the management* or navigation of the ship; and all and every the dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation of whatever nature or kind are excepted.

The ship is not liable for insufficient packing, or reasonable wear and tare of packages; for errors in delivery arising from inaccuracies, *obliteration or absence of marks, numbers, address or description of goods shipped*; nor for leakage, breakage, loss, or damage by vermin, sweat, rust, decay, breakage of looking glasses, or any kind of glass. Fines and expenses, and losses by detention of ship or cargo, caused by incorrect marking, or by incomplete or incorrect description of contents or weight, or of any other particulars required by the authorities at the Port of discharge, upon either the packages or Bills of Lading, shall be borne by the owners of the goods.

The ship will not be liable for loss of or damage to any parcel or package containing gold or silver coin, or any gold or silver in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, or any precious stones, jewellery, watches, clocks, or time pieces of any description, trinkets, bills, bank notes, orders, notes, or securities for payment of money, English or foreign stamps, maps, writings, title deeds, paintings, engravings, pictures, sculptures, musical instruments, gold or silver plate, or plated articles, china, *silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials, furs, lace, or ostrich feathers, or any valuables whatsoever to a greater amount in value than £10 for each such parcel or package, nor for any goods whatsoever to a greater amount in value than £100 for each parcel or package, unless the nature and value of the goods shall have been specially declared, and the freight arranged for accordingly, and the Bills of Lading signed for the same*, nor for any misdescribed goods beyond the fair and ordinary value of goods of the description given.

If chemicals, or any other goods of an explosive, inflammable, fluid, injurious or dangerous nature are shipped without being previously declared and arranged for, they are liable, upon discovery, to be thrown overboard, and their loss, as well as any loss or damage to the ship or cargo, will fall upon the shippers and owners of such goods.

The consignees to be ready to take the goods from alongside the ship within twenty-four hours after the ship is ready to unload her cargo, and if not taken within that time (or if the ship is not then ready to deliver them, then within such further time as the consignees shall, upon demanding delivery, have notice that the ship will be ready to deliver them) the master or agent is to be at liberty to land the same, or, if necessary, to discharge into hulk, lazaretto, or hired lighters, and or warehouse the goods, at the risk and expense of the owners of the goods.

*In case of quarantine, the goods may be discharged into quarantine depot, hulk, or other vessel, as required for the ship's dispatch. Quarantine expenses upon the goods of whatever nature or kind shall be borne by the owners of the goods.*

*In case of the blockade or interdict of the port of discharge or if the entering of or discharging in the port shall be unsafe by reason of war or disturbances, the master may land the goods at the nearest safe and convenient port, at the expense and risk of the owners of the goods; and the ship's responsibility shall cease when the goods are landed, and such reasonable steps taken to secure their proper and safe keeping as the circumstances may admit of, the master giving notice to the consignees of the goods, so far as they can be ascertained.*

The master or agent shall have a lien on the goods for payments made or liabilities incurred in report of any charges stipulated herein to be borne by the owners of the goods, as well as for demurrage, and any general average claims which may arise.

Ship not accountable for the accuracy of the description as to weight, measure, quality, contents or value.

In witness whereof, the Master or Agent of the said Ship has signed Bills of Lading, exclusive of the Master's copy, all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Dated at London 187 .

It will be seen that under the new form there is no obligation to take a pilot, and as the risk of loss is thereby increased, insurance companies and underwriters will, of course, protect themselves by a proportionate increase in the rate of premium. Another novelty is that it is almost optional with a shipmaster whether he delivers goods at their destination. Goods for Sydney might be taken to Newcastle, and the ship's responsibility cease on their delivery there, if the weather was such as to prevent her coming in here. The exceptions are still more absurd and entirely absolve the ship from claims for bad storage and obliteration of marks, even though it occurs through the most wilful carelessness on board ship. A still more objectionable clause is that which refers to quarantine; and if for no other reason than its provisions, the new bill of lading will incur strenuous opposition in the colonies. At Melbourne, where the Quarantine station is thirty-five miles from the city, its provisions would be felt much more than in Sydney. English shipowners and agents have gone from one extreme to the other, and in seeking to avoid their responsibility as common carriers they may find their efforts instrumental in creating a carrying trade between Australia and England, the profits of which will be divided amongst colonial owners. We understand that a meeting of merchants will be held at an early date in the Sydney Exchange to consider the whole question.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY:
Public Exhibitions Act Amendment Bill; third reading.
Fire Brigades Bill; second reading.

GENERAL BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.
Underwood's Estate Bill (as amended in Select Committee); second reading.
Mutual Life Association of Australasia Bill; third reading.

## WAGGA STOCK REPORT.

[MR. GEORGE FORSYTH.]

FAT CATTLE.—The inquiry has been limited during the past week, and few offering. Prices remain firm, and will probably continue so for some time at late quotations—say from £5 15s to £7 for bullocks, and from £4 5s to £5 5s for cows.

Fat Sheep.—Buyers are now in the market, but supply limited. I can place a large lot, if offered, at reasonable price.

Store Cattle.—There is a considerable demand for Victoria, but the general run of stock now here for sale is unsuitable to that market. Bullocks, good ages and colours, will bring from £4 15s to £5 7s 6d; cows, from £3 15s to £4 10s. Inferior bullocks are hard to quit.

Store Sheep.—This market maintains its activity, and any lots offered at fair value are soon bought up. I have one lot of choice breeding ewes, for which I shall be glad to treat with purchasers.

Bulls.—Several have changed hands during the past week. I have sold, amongst others, Mr. M. Sawyer's bull Count Von Attems to Messrs. Clarence and Hann.

Wagga Wagga, November 23.

## MELBOURNE STOCK REPORT.

[GIBSON AND CO.]

FAT CATTLE.—Very short supply to hand this week, viz., 540 head. Quality good, but prices on the whole rather easier, say from 5s to 10s per head. We quote: Best bullocks, £10 to £11; ditto cows, £7 to £8; and have sold 300 bullocks of the favourite SS brand, for Messrs. G. A. and F. Mein, Moolpa Station, at the top average of the day, viz., £9 13s 6d; and 27 head in odd lots for Messrs. Loeman and others, at current rates. We have also sold 40 head of culls, in the Sandhurst market, for Messrs. J. and J. Phelps, of Albemarle, at £7. Calves scarce, and prices firmer.

Fat Sheep.—20,762 penned, nearly all good, including some extra prime shorn sheep. Sales opened at fully last week's currencies, but as the day advanced prices gave way slightly, without a clearance being effected. We quote—Extra prime shorn wethers 13s.; good ditto, 11s. to 12s.; second ditto, 9s. to 11s.; inferior, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; good wooled wethers, from 13s. to 15s. 6d.; ditto ewes, from 10s. to 12s.; extra, up to 15s. We have sold—400 shorn wethers, for the hon. W. J. T. Clarke, from Rock Bank, at 10s. 6d.; also, a small lot of ewes, in the wool for same owner, from Bald Hills, at 15s; and a few shorn wethers, for Mr. O'Connell, at 8s 6d. Lambs moderately supplied, and prices firmer. We sold—167 for the Hon. W. J. T. Clarke, Bald Hill, at 11s; and 97, from Bacchus Marsh, at 10s.

Store Stock.—The scarcity of cattle, together with the seasonable rain, is causing keen competition for the few indifferent lots coming forward, and prices are very high, say good bullocks up to £5 10s, cows to £4. Sheep are also in brisk demand, and not many offering. Quotations nominal.—November 20.

## MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spirits ... ... ... ... | £998 | 5 | 3 |
| Wine, still ... ... ... ... | 150 | 8 | 0 |
| —— sparkling ... ... ... | 17 | 6 | 0 |
| Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle) ... | 81 | 16 | 6 |
| Tobacco and snuff ... ... ... | 129 | 16 | 0 |
| —— (unmanufactured) ... ... | 38 | 12 | 0 |
| Cigars ... ... ... ... | 111 | 7 | 4 |
| Tea ... ... ... ... ... | 61 | 18 | 9 |
| Sugar (unrefined) ... ... ... | 550 | 0 | 0 |
| Opium ... ... ... ... | 23 | 18 | 9 |
| Rice ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ad valorem duty ... ... ... | 87 | 13 | 2 |
| Specific duty ... ... ... ... | 140 | 12 | 10 |
| Pilotage ... ... ... ... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Harbour and light dues ... ... | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Total ... ... ... | £2443 | 15 | 7 |

In the import markets there was very little doing to-day. The damaged portion of the Jane Maria's teas were sold at auction, for net cash, by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb,—£5 5s. to £6 7s. 6d. per chest for medium to good congous, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d. for fine, and 2s. 3½d. for orange pekoe. Damaged Californian flour, ex Atalanta, £12 15s. to £12 17s. 6d.; New Zealand oatmeal, 2d.; starch, 42s.; blue, 9d.; North Wilts cheese 15½d.; currants, 5½d.; half-sardines, 12s. 11d., and sundry odd lots of sugars at £25 to £37 17s. 6d.

Transactions in the Stock and Share market were of a nominal character, and comprised Joint Stock Bank shares at 11½ to 11⅝ New South Wales debentures at 107.

China advices are to September 28. The tea market at Foochoo was active, and prices firm. Fair common to flavoury congous were quoted at 15 to 18 taels; medium, 19 to 23 taels. Souchong, 12 to 34½ taels. The clearances include the August Friedrich, for Sydney, with 406,500 lbs.; Helen, with 303,300 lbs. (and 123,400 lbs. for Melbourne); R. J. Robertson, with 255,500 lbs. for Melbourne: Jylland, 295,400 lbs.; Geffrard, 155,200 lbs. and 212,800 lbs. for Adelaide. The Aarhus was loading, and the Ellen Rickmers, Jenny, and Batavia chartered for Melbourne; Auguste Reimer and Janet Stewart, for Sydney. The Australian Sovereign cleared at Hongkong for both ports, taking 274,300 lbs. tea for Melbourne, 8800 lbs. for Sydney. The steamer Parana was loading for Melbourne and Sydney; Norman and England, for Sydney direct. E. J. Spence, Whirlwind, and Georgina, for Melbourne and Dunedin. Coals were steady at 9½ to 10½ dollars for Australian. At Shanghae the market was firm at 9 to 10 taels.

Messrs. J. Peet and Co., writing from Batavia under date October 9, advise that the Herzot Ernst, from Cheribon to Melbourne, with 408 tons sugar, had put into Singapore leaky, and that the Nile, for Adelaide, had to jettison a portion of her cargo. The Mary King had sailed for Melbourne with 96 tons sugar. The Syren and Rene were loading; the G. H. Peake, Amur, Emile et Marie, chartered for Melbourne. Of the local produce market they report:—

Coffee (Java) continues exceedingly quiet, and there is little or no inclination evinced to purchase. The crop is being rapidly shipped away, and it will prove to have been a large one. We value ordinary green Java coffee at f 40 to f 41 per picul, and West Indian preparation at f 43 to f 44 per picul, both without transactions. On 28th instant the Government will sell at auction 25,000 piculs coffee, lying at Passaroeang; and on the 29th November, 10,000 piculs at Batavia, and 15,000 piculs at Passaroeang.

Coffee, Padang.—The sale which took place on 30th ultimo at Padang, comprised 27,000 piculs No. 1, which averaged f 42.38 per picul, and 2600 piculs No. 2, 26.65 per picul; with the exception of about 4000 piculs, the whole of the No. 1 was taken for shipment to the United States.

Refining Sugars.—Although a large quantity has been shipped during the last month, there is still a heavy accumulation on the coast, and great complaints reach from some places of the delay to vessels in consequence of there not being enough lighters to ship off the sugar. The crop will soon now come to an end, indeed many mills have already ceased sugar making. Sugar keeps very quiet, and we have only heard of one transaction at f 16.25 per picul for No. 14 for low numbers.

Grocery Sugars.—Only a very small quantity could be now purchased, and none could now be made to order, because the mills are all finishing or finished. We quote white crystals nominally at f 19 to f 19.50 per picul.

Rice has gone up again in price, and is now likely to continue high for some time to come. We value cargo rice at f 150 to f 160 per koyang, second quality at f 170 to f 185, and best white Batavia at f 220 to f 230 per koyang.

Rattans.—In active demand. Good rattans are worth f 11.50 to f 13.50 per picul, lower qualities in proportion.

Pepper, Black.—Sales of Lampongs at f 29.50 per picul.

Pepper, White.—None for sale.

Nutmegs.—Very scarce, and in demand for the United States. Bencooleen, in the shell, have been sold at f 105 per picul; shelled, we quote them at f 175 to f 190 per picul.

Mace.—Is in good demand at f160 to f 225 per picul, according to quality.

Cassia.—Ordinary Padang is worth f 33 per picul, superior f 36 to f 39 per picul.

Freights are altogether quieter, although some few charters have been effected at old rates to America, the tendency to Europe is downwards. Going ships are taking sugar at f 90 per last gress (equal to about £4 per ton net weight delivered); but vessels have been offered at f 85 per last to arrive, without resulting in business. The number of vessels loading on the coast is very large. We shall now likely see freights decline somewhat as our season goes on. To Australia the rate is about £2 15s per ton for sugar in bags.

Flour.—The Gesiena has arrived from San Francisco and part of her flour (the best only) has realised f 23 per barrel, the rest is still unsold. Silk dressed Adelaide would command some sale but our market is still pretty fully supplied.

Wheat.—Part of the Gesiena's is sold but the price has not transpired. There is some little demand for this article.

Coals.—English have been sold at f 24 per ton. In Australian there are no transactions, but next year we look to see higher prices for coals ruling here.

Live Stock.—Cannot be recommended. Horses especially are only salable at low prices.

From Calcutta we learn that the Ben Ledi, reported by last mail as loading, had sailed for Melbourne, and left nothing on the berth for the colonies. Seeta rice was quoted at 4 rupees 1 anna to 4 rupees 3 annas. Castor oil dearer. Sales of cornsacks at 42 to 43 rupees. Woolpacks, 1 rupee 11 annas. Coals rather scarce. Sales of Cardiff steam at 22 rupees 8 annas. Australian would command 14 to 15 rupees. Copper weak. Australian cake quoted at 34 rupees.

Our latest from Manila is to September 23. The Memento sailed for Sydney on the 5th with 10,198 piculs sugar, 1100 mil cigars. The Day Dawn was loading. Sugars were lower; sales of superior current at £19 10s. 1d. per ton. The hemp crop was large, and holders were offering at 8½ dollars—say £34 per ton. Small lots of coffee had changed hands at £65 15s. A reduction in the value of cordage having taken place, there was a good demand at £54 14s. At the Government sales of cigars the following lots changed hands:—60 mil. No. 1 Habanos, at upset price. 2129 mil. No. 2 ditto (9 lb.), from upset price to 5 cents premium. 200 mil, No. 3 ditto, at upset price. 25 mil, No. 4 ditto, at upset price. 1562 mil Nuevo Habanos Fortin, from upset price to 1 cent premium. 790 mil Nuevo Habanos Cavite, from 1.27 dollar to 5.10 dollars premium. 1842 mil, No. 2 Cortados (9 lb.), from upset price to 1 cent premium. 400 mil Nuevo Cortados Cavite, from 1·27 dollar to 1.53 dollar premium. 10 mil fancy brands, at upset prices.

The "new bill of lading" introduced by the London shipping agents will be found in another column. From the overland China mail we learn that in an action against the Glensannox (s.), for damage to cargo, the defence was rested on the following clause in the bill of lading:—"Any act, neglect, or default, whatsoever, of pilots, master, or crew, in the management or navigation of the ship are excepted." The Court held that it must also be shown that the damage "could not have been avoided" by reasonable care, skill, and diligence, and gave a verdict for the consignees.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin will offer by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, to-morrow (Wednesday), 27th, the lease of the wharfage and tonnage rates payable at the Circular Quay for one year.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench request us to state that they will sell by auction, to-

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morrow, the lease of Campbell's Wharf and stores for one year.

Messrs. Stables, Straker, and Co.'s circulars received by the mail are as follow:—

London, September 21.

The declared value of shipments to the Australasian colonies for the past four weeks shows scarcely any appreciable change as compared with our previous return, aggregate totals being £1,018,500 against £1,044,200, a present reduction of £25,700, the chief disparity being to the Sydney markets, which, by the subjoined analysis is nearly £45,000 below our last report:—

| Corresponding four weeks last year. | | Four weeks ending Sept. 12, 1872. | Previous four weeks. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 332,400 | Victoria ...... | 451,400 | 437,000 | 14,400 | |
| 157,500 | Sydney ......... | 229,800 | 274,300 | ... | 44,500 |
| ... | Queensland ... | 48,000 | 33,500 | 14,500 | ... |
| 65,600 | Adelaide ....... | 115,900 | 114,500 | 1,400 | ... |
| 27,300 | Tasmania ...... | 23,800 | 33,900 | ... | 10,100 |
| 77,600 | New Zealand .. | 149,600 | 151,000 | ... | 1,400 |

From Charente we learn the clearance of the Macassar, on the 13th instant, with cargo for the colonies as under noted:—For Melbourne: 45 hogsheads 353 quarter-casks 2116 cases brandy, 50 cases champagne, 53 barrels nails. For Sydney: 8 hogsheads 142 quarter casks 495 cases brandy, 1 hogshead 11 cases wine, 71 cases cordials, 45 barrels nails. For either port: 113 hogsheads 726 quarter-casks 75 cases brandy.

October 3.

We have to note an unusually heavy list of clearances for our supplementary report, 19 vessels having passed into the tables on account of the current month, five being for Melbourne, four each for Sydney and Adelaide, and one each for Queensland, Launceston, Napier, Nelson, Otago, and Wellington. The manifest of the City of Shanghai, from Liverpool for Adelaide, has, we believe, a further parcel of additional entries, but they have not yet come to hand. The Benvenue's manifest (Clyde to Melbourne) is also outstanding. We are informed it will include, amongst other items — British spirit 10,300 gallons; beer, 268 barrels; corks, £130; salt fish, £460; cornsacks, £3100; tobacco, 9700 lbs.; twines, £138; sewing-machines, £2000; paint material, £700; and about 30 tons gunpowder.

During the past week the Vernon has cleared for Melbourne from Liverpool, the Huntley Castle and the Canning from London for Sydney, the Garriock for Adelaide, and the Harvest Home for Auckland.

The Atrato (s.), having replaced her propeller, sailed from Plymouth on the 1st instant.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Saturday reports:—

In the import markets to-day business has shown little animation, and as purchases, moreover, have been limited to the supply of mere trade wants, few transactions of a special character have been made public. In breadstuffs we report a good inquiry for flour at £18 for trade purposes. Wheat is quiet, but more on account of so few parcels offering rather than from any want of buyers; but we understand that several of the parcels which have come forward of late have been and are being stored for better prices. We have no sales to report, but quotations are steady at 7s to 7s 9d, according to sample. Oats are moving off very freely, though only in small parcels; feeding qualities are disposed of at 3s 2½d to 3s 4d. Maize is selling at 3s 0½d to 3s 1d. Sugar is in fair request; we hear of about 1000 bags having been quitted at £36 to £39 for yellows to good whites. We observe that a large shipment of Queensland sugar, about 7900 mats, will be submitted to competition on Monday. Sales of Brandon's candles are mentioned at 11½d. Cape raisins have been placed at 8½d. We learn of a parcel of 100 flasks quicksilver having changed hands in one line at a price supporting our trade quotations of 4s 3d to 4s 6d. Cornsacks still meet with favour; a shipment of 60 bales has been sold to arrive at 15s 6d. A parcel of cream of tartar is stated to have been placed at 1s 4½d. Malt is very firm, influenced by late advices, which report prices in England as ruling at 60s per quarter; we quote 11s 6d to 12s 6d, according to quality. Jeffrey's bottled porter has been quitted at 9s 9d. A shipment of Tennent's ale, about 250 casks, has been taken up at the improved price of 1ts 10½d duty paid. Messrs. Hastings, Cuningham, and Co. held a sale of wool this afternoon, which attracted a full attendance of buyers and others. A catalogue of 1646 bales was submitted, amongst which were some handsome samples of washed and greasy description. Competition was animated, and nearly every lot offered was cleared off at satisfactory rates; 1210 bales were disposed of. Greasy sold at from 11d to 15½d per lb.; scoured at up to 25½d; and fleece at from 21d to 2s 3½d per lb.

## MINING.

Tuesday Evening.

There was a reaction in the share market to-day, and quotations in several instances ruled more favourable to buyers. Beyers and Holtermans gold sold at 74s. 6d. to 73s., sellers at 75s. Browns steady at yesterday's rate. Carroll Beards brought 35s. to 37s. 6d., and offered at 36s. 6d. Hickson, Creighton, and Beards sold at 22s. Krohmanns rather dull at 52s. 6d. to 54s.; sellers at 53s., buyers at 51s. 6d. Monte Christo are still going up; 80 to 84 was paid, and Rapps changed hands at 16s. 6d. to 17s.; sellers at 16s. 6d. A sale of Bismark was reported at 14s., and Marcolinis at 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d., holders of Star of Peace asking 28s. Band and Albion Consols at 80s. to 81s., and New North Clunes at 77, were the only transactions in Victorian mines. In copper we note sales of Peak Downs at 85s. to 92s. 6d.; Western Peaks at 3s. 9d.; Shale oil, 33s.

Our Auckland correspondent, writing on the 20th, reports Caledonian shares 16¼, and rising. No transactions in Tookeys.

The Secretary of the New South Wales Brokers' Association reports the following sales:—Carroll and Beards, 34s., 35s. 6d.; Beyers and Holtermans, 72s. 6d., 73s.; City of Sydney, 15s.; Crichton, Hickson and Beards, 22s.; Krohmans, 52s., 53s., 54s.; Marcolini, 17s. 9d., 18s.; Williams, 21s.; Peak Downs, 92s. 6d.; Normanby, 12s.

The yield of the Band and Albion mine yesterday was 120 oz. 9 dwts., to-day 102 oz. 10 dwts.

In reply to an inquiry respecting the correctness of the quotation for copper, published in yesterday's *Herald*, we learn that the figures given (£79) were those that came through from Java.

The first general meeting of the shareholders of the King of the South Tin and Gold Mining Company was held at the Temperance Hall yesterday, when the company was declared formed, and the following office-bearers were elected:—Directors, Mr. B. Lee, M.L.A., Messrs. S. Cohen, R. H. Reynolds, A. Fraser, and Dr. Sachs; trustees, Mr. J. G. Raphael, M.L.A., and Mr. S. Cohen.

British Lion G. M. Co.—The following report has been received from the mining manager, under date of 23rd November: "The vein is still very small in the lower face, but as large as ever in the end next No. 1 north. In the upper level the vein got thicker up hill, and shows more gold than anywhere else."

Crown Prince G. M. Co. (Limited), Chambers Creek.—The mining manager reports:—"Good work has been done this week in the vertical shaft. We are down 73 feet, and find the dynamite work well. The weather is most extraordinary; heavy rains causing floods, and delay in all work. I am glad to say our dam has sustained no injury. The excavation for engine shed will soon be finished."

Red Hill G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports: "The erection of the machinery is being pushed on with all possible speed. Mr. Rossiter is leaving no stone unturned to have it completed at an early date. The wet weather of the past week has retarded the delivery of timber, the ground being very soft and boggy."

New United Quartz Ridge.—The mining manager reports:—"The progress this week has not been quite so good, on account of the hardness of the rock and the wet weather. However, we have sunk 4 feet, making a depth of 104 feet. Cannot get to the post through the river being out."

Ruby Creek Tin Co.—The mining engineer reports:—"Work delayed this week by the rain. Yield about 3 tons. Water supply sufficient. The manager has received, through a mercantile firm of this city, a report from their London brokers on a small parcel of ore sent home per overland mail, the bulk having been shipped by the Narcissus. The brokers give the value, at that date (October 5), of the Ruby Creek ore at £101 10s. per ton in Cornwall, and speak of it as splendid metal."

Stannifer Tin Co.—The manager reports that the yield for last week was 5¼ tons.

Wheal Johnson Tin Co.—Manager reports receipt of 332 bags tin ore, per Lady Young, weighing 15 tons. The yield for last week was 9 tons—making 48 tons since commencement.

The N. S. W. Northern Boundary Tin Mining Co.—The manager reports that 1 ton 14 cwt. tin ore has arrived being the first consignment from this Co.'s ground.

Happy-go-Lucky G. M. Co.—Mr. W. H. Nash, mining engineer, reports that he has made a complete survey of the company's lease for the purpose of ascertaining the true position of the various reefs. He also reports that the present tunnel is within either 10 or 25 feet from the large reef. According to the dip in the underlay, this reef is 4 feet in thickness; the next, the Rose of Australia reef, 12 inches thick; and then will follow the Confidence reef, 30 inches; after which will be cut several veins having an easterly underlay, which have not yet been explored, but which he expects to find of value, as they certainly must be continuations of veins which at some distance off are found to be both large and gold bearing. The report is accompanied by a plan showing the exact position of the various reefs.

A meeting of promoters in the Prince Charlie and Agamemnon companies, situated between the Turon and Macquarie Rivers, was held last evening, when it was resolved to amalgamate the two companies under the name of the Prince Charlie United Quartz Mining Company. Messrs. J. Barnet and J. M'Leod were elected trustees, Messrs. Lane, Sharp, M'Master, Hinchcliffe, Barnet, and J. M'Leod directors; J. Sharp and Musgrave auditors, secretary, Mr. T. Garrett.

A correspondent telegraphs:—Splendid stone is now being raised from a conglomerate bed at the Prince of Wales Reef, Burnt Yards.

## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—November 26.

OFFICIAL SHARE BROKERS' PRICES CURRENT.

| SHARES. | Buyers. | Sellers. | Business done. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BANKS.** | | | |
| Australian Joint Stock | 11¾ | 12 | 11⅞, 11⅞ |
| City | 9½ | 9¾ | ...... |
| Commercial | 66 | ... | ...... |
| New South Wales | ... | 43⅞ | ...... |
| New Zealand | ... | 18⅝ | ...... |
| Union | 46 | ... | ...... |
| Queensland National | 4 | 4¼ | ...... |
| **STEAM.** | | | |
| Australasian | 16 | ... | ...... |
| Clarence and Richmond | ... | ... | ...... |
| Ditto, pref. (10 per cent.) | ... | ... | ...... |
| Clarence and New England | ... | ... | ...... |
| Hunter River | ... | ... | ...... |
| Illawarra | ... | ... | ...... |
| **INSURANCE.** | | | |
| General | ... | 35s | ...... |
| N. S. W. Marine | ... | ... | ...... |
| Pacific | 10s | 14s | ...... |
| Sydney Fire | 2¾ | 3¼ | ...... |
| Sydney Marine | ... | ... | ...... |
| United | 10s | 12s | ...... |
| Australian Gas-light Co. | ... | 14⅛ | ...... |
| **DEBENTURES.** | | | |
| New South Wales | ... | ... | 107 |
| Queensland (6 per cent.) | ... | ... | ...... |
| Ditto Treasury Bills | ... | ... | ...... |
| New Zealand ditto | ... | ... | ...... |
| City of Sydney | ... | 107⅝ | ...... |
| A. S. N. Company | ... | ... | ...... |
| Colonial Sugar Company | ... | ... | ...... |
| Pyrmont Bridge Company | ... | ... | ...... |
| **MINING.** | | | |
| Bulli Coal | ... | ... | ...... |
| Ditto, pref. (12½ per cent.) | ... | ... | ...... |
| N. S. W. Shale and Oil | ... | 34s | 33s |
| Wallsend Coal | ... | 10¼ | ...... |
| Waratah Coal | ... | 8¼ | ...... |
| Boolboonda Copper | ... | 6s 9d | ...... |
| Cobar | ... | ... | ...... |
| Cowflat | 20s | 24s | ...... |
| Drummond | 3s 6d | 4s 6d | ...... |
| Edina | ... | ... | ...... |
| Mount Perry | 27s | 30s | ...... |
| Normanby | ... | ... | ...... |
| Peak Downs | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4¼, 4¼, 4⅝, 4½ |
| Peelwood | ... | ... | ...... |
| Phœnix | ... | ... | ...... |
| Western Peak Downs | 3s 9d | 4s | 3s 9d |
| Wolca | 7s 6d | 10s | ...... |
| Biraganbil Gold | ... | ... | ...... |
| Brown's | ... | 18s | 18/ |
| Beyers and Holtermann's | ... | 75s | 73/, 74/6 |
| Carroll, Beard, and Co. | 36s | 36s 6d | 35/, 35/6, 36/, 35/3, 37/6 |
| Dayspring | 6s 6d | 7s 6d | |
| Fischer and Beard | 18s | 21s | ...... |
| Great Western Undaunted | ... | ... | ...... |
| General Moltke | ... | ... | ...... |
| Grenfell Consols | ... | ... | ...... |
| Heffernan's | ... | ... | ...... |
| Hixson, Creighton, and Beard | ... | 22s | 22s |
| Johnson's | ... | ... | ...... |
| Krohmann's | 51s 6d | 53s | 52/6, 53/6, 54/ |
| Marcolini | ... | 18s 6d | 18/6, 18/9 |
| Monte Christo | £80 | ... | 80, 82, 83, 84 |
| Paxton's | 14s | 15s | ...... |
| Rampant Lion | ... | ... | ...... |
| Rapp and Co. | 16s 6d | 16s 6d | 16/6, 17/ |
| Rawsthorne | ... | ... | ...... |
| Solferino | ... | ... | ...... |
| Bismarck | ... | ... | 14s |
| Cock, Attwood | 18s | ... | ...... |
| Star of Peace | 24s 6d | 28s | ...... |
| Band & Albion Consols (Ballarat) | 3¼ | 4¼ | 80/, 81 |
| Hustler's Great Extended | 9⅞ | 10⅞ | ...... |
| Ditto Tribute No. 1 (Sandhurst | 63s | 66s | ...... |
| New North Clunes (Ballarat) | £74 | £80 | £77 |
| Blue Mountain Tin | ... | 14s | ...... |
| Caledonian | ... | ... | ...... |
| Champion | ... | 4s 3d | ...... |
| Kilmore | ... | ... | ...... |
| Karaula | ... | 4s | ...... |
| Maryland Ruby | ... | 11s | ...... |
| Mount Mitchell | ... | 2s 6d | ...... |
| Newstead | ... | 6s | ...... |
| Pioneer | ... | 6s 6d | ...... |
| Queensland | ... | 4s | ...... |
| Ruby | ... | 14s | ...... |
| Ruby Creek | ... | 5s | ...... |
| Sydney (3s) | ... | ... | ...... |
| Wheal Edith | ... | ... | ...... |

## GREAT FIRE AT AUCKLAND.

*(Abridged from the New Zealand Herald.)*

Last night (Tuesday, November 20), a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the alarm bell rang forth its warning, and the Pacific Fire Insurance building in Fort-street was found to be in flames, and resulted in the total destruction of several stores adjoining, and the magnificent pile of buildings known as the Post and Telegraphic Offices, and Provincial Government Offices. Shortly before 12 o'clock the alarm was rung out from the firebell in the New Zealand Insurance Company's buildings. The lower portion of Queen-street was at this time filled with smoke, and for some few minutes it was impossible for the scores of people who rushed out from the different houses in the vicinity to tell where the scene of the fire actually was. A glaring light was, however, soon discovered in the lower windows of Mr. George Thorne's (the Pacific Fire Insurance Company) office, situate on the northern side of Fort-street, and next to the extensive warehouses of Messrs. E. and H. Isaacs. The row of buildings of which this is one comprised—1st, Isaacs' warehouse; 2nd, Mr. Thorne's office; 3rd, an empty pile of buildings; 4th, Mr. Franz Scherff's store; 5th, the Waikato Transport Office; 6th, Messrs. Bucholz's store; 7th, the bonded store of Mr. Webb. Each of these places was divided by a brick wall, running from the basement to the roof. The police were first on the spot, sergeant Pardie and detective Jeffrey being the two first to arrive after the man on duty. Nothing could then be done, as by this time the flames were seen to be raging in the upper part of the store. Several ill-advised persons attempted to break open the store, and also forced some of the windows, but this was promptly put a stop to by sergeant Pardie, who, however, told them to direct their efforts to saving goods from the stores on the eastern side. A number of volunteers accordingly set to work and did their best, but the fire travelled *so fast* that very little was saved. In the course of about seven minutes superintendents Asher and Matthews arrived, and a few minutes later the firemen belonging to the Insurance Brigade, the City Volunteer Brigade, and the Newton Brigade. A large number of the Volunteers of the Hobson Company were also on the spot, in uniform, in an incredibly short space of time. The hose was promptly fixed and the engines got to work; but at this time the flames were bursting from the windows and roof of the store, and, at the same time slates and shingles from the roof fell to the ground in large quantities. The men commenced to play with their hose into the burning building; but, despite their efforts, the fire ran along the roof, the whole of which was very soon in a blaze, as well as the upper portions of the two adjoining buildings, the thin walls evidently having been unable to stand the heat of the fire. The buildings were, for the most part, stored with raw spirits, gum, flax, and other articles of a highly inflammable character, and it was from the first seen that the whole row must go. The wind was blowing strongly from the north-east at the time, and clouds of sparks flew along Fort-street and up Queen-street, the ground of which was at one time covered with a mass of burning cinders, which gave it a most striking appearance. Queen-street was lighted up to its full extent, and many of the residents took the precaution of covering their roofs with blankets soaked in water. One store after another to the eastward of Isaacs' warehouse rapidly caught, and in less than half an hour the entire block was in a blaze. The wall between Mr. Thorne's place and Isaacs' store is of great thickness, and stood well against the immense body of fire raging on it from the other side. The efforts of the firemen were directed to saving this store, by playing with all their force against it, and, fortunately they were successful. Had it gone, the "Metropolitan," which is a wooden building, must inevitably have been burnt to the ground in a very short time, and the fire would probably have travelled down Queen-street, and possibly as far as the Thames Hotel. As the fire shot forth from the two lines of window, and the roof blazed up, the effect was brilliant in the extreme, and this effect was heightened by the myriads of sparks flying about, and the occasional explosion of a cask of spirits, or some other explosive material, which had the effect, we need hardly say, of sending the spectators flying in all directions. The Telegraph office showed a fine front, being exactly opposite to the fire. About five hose were kept playing upon the burning mass—mostly against the wall of Isaacs' store. It was, however, feared that this would catch, and indeed, flames were seen bursting from the wall several times, but a judicious use of the jets kept them under. About an hour after the ringing of the bells the walls of Bucholz's store fell in with a crash and discovered the whole of the stores a mass of flame. And now that Isaacs' store was safe and the other places doomed, it would have been well if attention had been turned to the Telegraph-office opposite. But this was thought of only too late, for the sparks which flew upon the roof from the opposite blaze, ended in the total destruction of the fine clump of buildings known as the Post-office, Telegraphic, and Custom-house offices, together with the Provincial Government offices. The buildings are too well-known to need description. The Post-office and Savings-bank are on the lower floor in Shortland-street, and run through almost to Fort-street. Over the Post-office are the Provincial offices, comprising the Superintendent's and other offices. On the Fort-street side are the Custom-house and Telegraphic Departments, and a number of other offices still nearer the roof. The entire building, if we recollect rightly, cost about £25,000. The roof near the Queen-street end was first seen to be alight, and then was it thought for the first time that the building was in danger. Precautionary measures were at once taken; but taken too late. Ladders were placed on the verandah of Cochrane's Auction Mart, and upon these men of the Brigade ascended, and attempted to play upon the burning room, but the height was too great to enable the water to be of much service. We might here state that most of the hose appears to be in a most disgraceful condition, for the water burst through it in many places, so, of course, lessening its force. Inspectors Broham and Thompson, who were early on the ground, then directed the building to be entered, as they saw at once that nothing could save it, the fire taking but a few minutes to get a very strong hold. The Customs and Telegraphic departments were entered, and books and papers removed, as well as the telegraphic instruments. The superintendent's and clerks' offices were also entered, and most of the books and papers cleared; but this was later in the night, and we believe that a great many Provincial books and documents were destroyed. In a quarter of an hour—it being now past 1 o'clock,—the roof in Fort-street was in a blaze, and the fire bursting from all the windows. It was at this time that sergeant Sanderson, who was on duty in the lower lobby of the building, met with a narrow escape from very severe injuries. A quantity of melted lead from the roof poured down upon him, covering his clothes, and completely destroying them. He quickly made his escape, with no worse injuries than one or two burns on his face and hands. Of course, at this time, the whole energies of the brigade were directed against the Telegraphic office, upon which they poured their utmost flow of water. Fears were now entertained for the warehouse of M'Arthur, Shera, and Co., and precautionary measures were taken. Ladders were procured, and water thrown upon the building, the roof of which and sides nearest the fire were also covered as far as possible with wet blankets. The fire had now complete mastery of the Government offices, and was raging in the upper portions, both in the Telegraphic, Post, and Customs departments; and while the fire was raging above, knots of men were below busily employed in removing everything portable, until driven out by the flames. There was now every chance of the Q. C. E., and the City Club Hotels taking fire from the heat and sparks. Precautionary measures were here taken which, up to the time of writing (3 o'clock) have proved successful. Had they caught, the entire corner block, between Shortland-street and Vulcan Lane, would probably have gone. As it was, people removed their goods with all haste. A number of vehicles were filled with stuff from M'Arthur and Shera's, which has also up to the present time withstood the flames. The Bank of Australasia was at one time in great jeopardy, also the different buildings between the Post Office and Queen-street, including Cochrane's the auctioneer, Williams the saddler, the Waverley Hotel, Philips's shop, Macready's the watchmaker, and others in this block. At 2 o'clock the fire was surging in Queen and Fort streets, and the whole town and harbour were lighted up with a vivid glare, which must have been seen for many miles around. The fire in the Government building burnt from the top to the bottom, and so was much longer in gutting the building than if it had commenced at the bottom. Of course, the fire here was not so intense as in the stores, which were filled with inflammable material, and consequently it burnt much slower than was at first the case. When our reporter left, the building was still burning, but with no probability of spreading.

4 o'clock a.m.

The fire is now well under, and can extend no further. The estimated damage is £50,000. The insurances, so far as we have been able to learn, are principally in the New Zealand, Norwich, Scottish, and Commercial, and other foreign offices. The block extending from Isaacs' store to Webb's was insured in the Norwich office for £4000, Mr. Scherff being insured for £800. The Government buildings were not insured. Upon inquiries made of other insurance agents, it appears that very large insurances of goods have been effected, but no valuation is possible at present.

The origin of the fire is unknown. Had the brigade possessed long ladders the Post Office building would have been saved.

The *Evening Star* of the 21st says:—We inspected two safes this morning lying under the verandah in front of Messrs. Cochrane's premises. One of German make is entirely destroyed, but the other, manufactured by Tann, and sold to Messrs. Bucholz and Co. by Messrs. Isaacs, the importers, appears uninjured with its contents, excepting a few papers, which are very slightly charred; several notes, sovereigns, and other coins are perfect.

The offices of Messrs. Jackson and Russell, over Cochrane's buildings, were saved almost by a miracle. The extraordinary exertions of Mr. James Russell and the employés saved the building. The sashes of the windows were several times on fire, and as often extinguished by the clerks. Had this office caught fire the whole block must have gone. Much credit is due, therefore, to Mr. Russell and the other gentlemen for their successful exertions.

The loss sustained by Messrs. Bucholz and Co., by the destruction of their bonded stores, is roughly estimated at between £1200 and £1300. Their books in one of Tann's safes were but slightly damaged. The goods destroyed consisted in large quantities of choice foreign wines, port, and sherry, claret, &c., brandies, rums, whiskies, ales, and bitters; also large assortments of tobaccos and cigars.

We must reiterate that the permitting the Government buildings to continue burning *is* discreditable and shameful. We have been informed that Mr. Matthews was heard to say that as the Government offices were not insured he should not trouble about them—they might stand or fall; also, that Mr. Pierce gave instructions that attention was only to be directed to buildings that were insured and to no others. We cannot believe these statements, and hope that these gentlemen will contradict them if they are untrue. The fire is not yet extinguished, and the firemen have been engaged in playing on the burning ruins all day. The fire-bell was rung last night at 8 o'clock, in consequence of M'Arthur, Shera, and Co.'s place being considered in danger. The engines were promptly brought out, and set to work. Indeed, we do not see why the engines were taken away at all before the fire was extinguished.

## "TEN DAYS IN HOLLAND."

Tomkins's Diary,

Bath Hotel, Rotterdam.

Came up the river in the dark. Steeples, willows, and windmills seem to be the staple products of Holland. Steaming up the Maas uncommonly like travelling in toast and water. Country looks as if it wanted to be wrung out and hung up to dry. Lots of canals. Fellows cutting reeds—they grow them here. Peat-barge like a Noah's Ark goes by. Mrs. Noah is steering—wooden shoes and gold ear-rings—as broad in the beam as her barge. Custom-house officers come aboard. Funny language Dutch. Something like English, though, not spelt properly. Makes me think of the false English exercises we used to have at school. Couldn't eat at sea—tucked into my breakfast here. Prime coffee, and the fried potatoes with the chops first-rate. Gargon—why should a Dutchman be called Garçon?—bothered me to buy cigars and *eau de cologne*. Bought a box and a bottle. Beastly both. So is the Dutch drinking-water, but I shan't trouble that much. Locked up my bedroom, and went out to take my walks abroad. Ships, high houses, drawbridges, everywhere, made me think of the London Docks, only trees don't grow along the waterside there. A fellow on the bridges pokes down a bag on a long pole into the barges, just as if he was making a collection at church, and the barge people put the toll in. The folks here stick looking-glasses outside their windows, that they may see what is going on in the street. The doctors' shops sport Saracens' heads. Went up St. Lawrence's, and heard the chimes. Capital view, only country flat as a table. The organ as big as a barrack. The queer boxes the Dutch-women warm their feet and other parts with littered about the church like spittoons. Did Erasmus and the Botanic Gardens, and then came back and did my dinner at the table d'hote. Tollollish—about five bob. Pennies they call stivers here, and a florin's one and eightpence. Went to the Gardens in the evening, and listened to the band, and fed the swans. Had a cigar with my *petit verre*—atrocious rubbish. Gave *that* to the swans, and they didn't seem to like it.

The Hague easy to get about here. Left Rotterdam this morning—they charged me a tanner for my bed-room candle. Drove down to the wharf, and started for Delft in the canal boat. Jolly ride in the boat, but think I could have walked as fast as the horse went. Dutch folks don't hurry themselves. Everybody smoking—mites of boys with cigars, and goudas and meerschaums, and porcelain pipes. Fat grave cattle in the meadows looking just like the Dutchmen, except that they were not smoking tobacco. In some parts of Holland the cows wear petticoats; they must look just like Dutchwomen. Left my traps at a house on the bank, and went into the town. Everybody staring at me; an uncommonly slow place is Delft. They talk about Delft ware, but there's next to none of it made now. Church tower all on side. Organ just the colour of suet-dumpling. There was some swell or other shot here ever so long ago—there's the mark of the bullet left in the wall—and then his dog died, and the fellow that shot him was locked up in the church-tower. And there's a monument to the Dutchman that carried a besom at his masthead to sweep us English from the sea—confound his impudence! And some other Dutchman that our parsons make a fuss about was born and died here. I saw his tomb, but I forget his name. Then I had my dinner at the house where I'd left my traps, and came on here. I've been to the bazaar, and to the park. There's a statue there of some fellow that's thought a deal of—I can't make out why. There's some Latin on the statue that he wrote. I wasn't much hand at Latin at school, but *I* could make out *that*. It's as easy as the first page of Delectus. "I think, therefore, I am"—that's what it meant. What's the good of writing stuff like that?—and then to get cracked up for writing it! A fellow to be thought fine for finding out that he *is* a fellow—as if any fool didn't know that!

Next day went to the Museum, and saw the picture of the bull they make such a fuss about. Seen the fellows at the Cattle Show painting better beasts. And there's a picture of the Dodo, uncommonly like my godfather, and the suit of clothes the Delft swell was shot in. William the Silent was his name, I find, but I expect he sang out when the bullet went into him. Dutchmen don't look as if they'd got much blood and thunder in them, but I've seen a place to-day where ever so long ago they tore two men to pieces just as if they'd been old bills, and another place where they murdered a woman because she lived with some swell or other without being married to him. The Fish Market was good fun. Storks march up and down between the stalls as cocky as policemen. If you did anything to them, you'd have the Dutch policemen on you pretty quick. In the evening I went out to a fishing place called Scheveningen. There's a whale's skeleton in the church, and they sing psalms when the herring boats go out. On the way there is a house where a poet used to live. He must have been hard up, I should say, for he couldn't afford an inkstand. He used to pour his ink into a hole in his table. The Scheveningen folk caulk their boats with seaweed, and drive dogs instead of horses.

The day after. Been to the Palace, and I don't know where all. Seen no end of medals and books and pictures and such like. I should have liked to crib one of the cameos for Mrs. Tomkins that is to be. Queer little kids you meet in the streets—charity bobs. The boys wear white gloves and chokers, like greengrocers hired out to wait, and the girls have white mittens and mob-caps like great grand-mothers.

Golden Lion, Haarlem.

Went to Leyden this morning; University, and all that; but the fair was most fun. Don't the women come out with their necklaces? And then the merry-go-rounds have got organs inside; and the holiday-makers buy dried eels, and pancakes, and lemons, and pickled cucumbers. This is the place where people went mad about tulips. Even now-a-days some tulip-roots sell for pretty nigh a hundred pounds apiece. I was fool enough to pay a soo to hear the great organ played. Might just as well have *said* I'd heard it, and kept the tin in my pocket. Our church organ at home is every bit as good, as far as I can see.

Old Bible Hotel, Amsterdam.

Queer name for an inn, ain't it?—'specially in a country where so many of the names sound like swearing. Got here yesterday afternoon. No end of windmills on the way. They use them for draining, as they do in Lincolnshire. The meadows look like cellars, they are so low down. Went to an open-air concert last night. Saw a lot more pictures this morning. This child is pretty nigh sick of pictures. More queer charity bobs here—brown and red like robins. A first-rate Zoo here, but the diamond shops are the sight for my money. I spoke to the chap that polished the Koh-i-noor. Jews most of the chaps are. Such a place for scouring and scrubbing as this part of the world is I never came across. It gives me the rheumatism to see the water swishing about, and the rooms look too clean to be sat down in. Lots of people live in boats. Uncommonly smart the summer-houses are. Paint costs nothing, the Dutch say.

At sea.

Well, I've been to Utrecht. First-rate lime-trees they have there, and carts almost as grand as the Lord Mayor's coach, and a lot of other things. But to-morrow I shall be in the little village again, and I ain't sorry. Going about seeing things you don't care about soon gets to be a bother.

TIMOTHY TOMKINS.

## THE COLONIES AND THE GENEVA AWARD

*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*

There is one incidental point of view, so to speak, in which the recent decision of the Arbitrators under the Washington Treaty must be regarded as embarrassing, and as making a call on our English statesmen to meet its difficulties very unlikely, we fear, to find a response. The difficulties to which we allude are those which must arise between the mother country and the colonies under the rules of the Washington Treaty—whether to be properly called new rules, or mere recapitulations of existing usage, matters not to our present purpose. We are condemned as neutrals, to guard ourselves sedulously against allowing to our own subjects, and to belligerents, an amount of license which hitherto had been deemed permissible. But we are not only to keep watch against all the machinations of interested parties within our own local limits. We own colonies scattered over the whole habitable globe, and we are responsible—rightly, or rather inevitably—for any breach of the laws of neutrality committed or even connived at wherever the British flag is planted on the soil. This is a kind of guardianship which it would not have been easy to exercise even in former days, when the Imperial Government possessed rights of administration and government in her dependencies which are now abnegated or obsolete, except as to a few of the most important. Our position towards our colonies, as fixed by modern practice, may be summed up in a few words. The colonies (subject of course to special exceptions) have no direct interest in remaining attached to us, unless it be that they obtain thereby naval protection. We no longer pay them tribute under any form, nor show them legal favour. The benefits which their trade receives from the union is (in the opinion of many) problematical. We are in course of withdrawing from them our garrisons. They pay the whole expense of their own Government, and manage their own revenues. Now it is on communities thus slightly attached to us that we are ordered to enforce the onerous and costly duties of surveillance over the proceedings of both the belligerents and of subjects of their own. This, no doubt, is no new duty; but it is a duty which, according to the conclusions deducible from the award, will be far more severe than it has hitherto been. We have no police of our own in colonies to perform it. We must trust to the vigilance and severity and impartiality of Governments which have practically no pressing interest in the issue. And if a colony fails in a duty so special and so distasteful, it is we—not the colony—who have to pay for the damage resulting from such failure. We are compellable either to pay or to fight, because the Governor of some remote island in the Atlantic or Indian Ocean has received and acted upon mistaken advice from a local Attorney-General. And that mistaken advice may have been tendered—aye, and accepted too—not merely under the influence of error, but under that of partiality. Colonial officers are no more impeccable than they are infallible. They may take one-sided views of their duty as well as form inaccurate judgments. The public in a colony is quite as apt as in the mother country—probably more so—to take up with ardour one side or the other in a foreign dispute. And its Government is even more strongly than ours under the influence of popular passion or fashion. And it has, as we have said, no fears to restrain its partialities. If it acts wrong, it is England, not the colony, which has to face the results.

To show that these are not mere imaginary apprehensions, let us trace a little, distasteful though the task may be, the history of our Colonial dealings with the Confederate vessels of which the names have become so disagreeably familiar to us. The Oreto (Florida) arrives at Nassau under circumstances arousing strong suspicion that she is "fitting and preparing for a vessel of war." The American Consul denounces her. Two British naval officers on the station are ready and willing to assist the local government in seizing her "should she attempt to take ammunition on board." But the local government view the matter very differently. "They answered the naval officers evasively," says Count Sclopis. A "general sympathy," says Mr. Adams, "is manifested by the population." In fact, it is suggested that the blockade running interest was predominant among them. The Attorney-General reports that nothing can be done. An attempt is made to procure the condemnation of the Oreto in the Colonial Court of Admiralty, fortified by the opinion of the English law advisers, which had been taken in the interval. The Court of Admiralty knows better, and lets the vessel go. The view entertained by the American commentator, Mr. Adams, of these proceedings may be guessed. But Sir Alexander Cockburn, though acquitting the colonial authorities of "corrupt" intentions, passes a sentence on their conduct which is the more grave from its measured language. He is "not prepared to say that a degree of activity such as the circumstances demanded was exhibited in the case of the Oreto." While of the trial he says there was abundant evidence on which to condemn this vessel, and she ought to have been condemned. There was a "miscarriage of justice;" and for this Bahamian "miscarriage," whatever the cause of it, England has to pay.

Now the Bahamas colony is a little group of islands with some thirty thousand inhabitants, of whom the large majority are coloured people, who exercise no influence on what we must term the "public opinion" of the community. Over the little residue, the "upper" thousand, we exercise no control whatever. They pay their way and govern themselves, and would reject as an insult, on the soundest constitutional grounds, any attempt on our part to establish a naval police among them independent of their own little Government. But the circumstances and the temper of the Bahamas were the same with those of most of our outlying colonies, and especially the West Indian. Probably in all of them public opinion ran high in favour of their near neighbours, the States of the South. Every communication from the mother country encouraged that feeling. When the highest official personages in England were known to be favourably inclined to the Southern cause; when the House of Commons had just welcomed with shouts the declaration of Mr. Laird that he would rather have built a dozen Alabamas than made one of Mr. Bright's speeches, how could it be otherwise than that the same spirit of vertigo should seize on the hotter heads of our West Indian fellow-subjects? Add to this the irritation caused among our colonists in general by the overbearing language and enormous pretensions in which American officials were apt to indulge, of which abundant evidence may be found in the pages of the Foreign Office publication which we are using, and many among us will doubtless be ready to excuse their laxity if such it was. But, excuse or no, we have to pay for it, and may again.

So, again, at Jamaica, a much larger colony, but similar to a considerable extent as to the tone of society, which could not but have its effect, or be suspected of having it, on the proceedings of the authorities. President Sclopis is of opinion that "the reception of the Alabama at Jamaica far exceeded the measure of what the duties of neutrality would admit of. Our Lord Chief Justice controverts this stricture on the ground that, whatever the sentiments of the people or of the authorities, we must not be condemned for breach of neutrality unless sufficient ground for such condemnation be found in our actions. Which, of course, is incontrovertible. But we fear that in the eyes of the world in general the relation between acts and sentiments will be held to be a close one. However, our concern is not to pronounce on what has been done, but to indicate the obvious dangers to which we are exposed whenever similar complications may recur.

We pass over minor matters of dispute which arose at the Cape, Barbadoes, and elsewhere, to notice what appears to us of more consequence. This is the illegal manning of the Shenandoah which took place at Melbourne. Of this Mr. Adams loudly complains, adding that the Confederate commander in all his movements was much favoured "by the almost universal sympathy of the residents at Melbourne and in the colony." Viscount Itajuba is inclined to acquit us of negligence in the matter, Mr. Staempfli to condemn us. But the opinion of Sir Alexander Cockburn bears directly on our point. The local police, he says—"appear to have failed to carry out their instructions at a critical moment," although "the Government and Council acted throughout under an honest and thorough sense of duty." Now, we discard at once the imputation thrown out by Mr. Adams, that Southern partialities paralyzed the action of the authorities. Such a charge may not be without plausibility in the case of small colonies and prejudiced societies, not so in that of Victoria, a great community far removed from the scene of action. But it is enough for our purpose that a failure of duty, in point of fact, is recognized. Now, Melbourne is a great new city, with a large fluctuating marine population, with everything raw and incomplete in matters of police and administration. And its authorities, under "responsible" Government, are appointed by mere partisan selection. Not only has England nothing to do with their choice, but neither has the Governor. And yet for the acts and neglects of officers so nominated, under circumstances of no common difficulty, the British taxpayer is responsible. It would be of no use, before any tribunal of arbitration, to urge that the English Cabinet can be in no rational sense answerable for the Melbourne constables. The answer would obviously be, If you choose to call yourselves masters of great seaports all over the world, you are responsible for maintaining international police in them. We call on you to keep the public peace in your dependencies; it is no answer to us to say that you have deprived yourselves of all legal means of doing so.

Such, we repeat, is the "fix" in which the somewhat anarchical organization of our colonial empire seems to have placed us. It is not for us to indicate an issue from it, if there be any. One thing, however, is evident. That class of politicians who take up with eagerness what they call the "colonial question," and deal in vague suggestions of a great Imperial federation, have here a very promising text to enlarge upon. It is certain that the notion of some common constitution, placing all the members of our scattered empire under one head to be created by the contribution of all the members, affords in theory the most obvious solution of the difficulties here suggested. Nor shall we at all regret the circumstance if the obviously renewable danger from which we have just escaped at considerable cost of self-opinion brings home the necessity for doing something in this matter to minds of more practical order than those of colonial reformers. At the same time our hopes of such a solution are very moderate. Colonists who indulge in fancies of this kind are honourably bent on securing for their communities a larger share in Imperial greatness. But if that share were to be purchased by the sacrifice of a single item of their present quasi-independence — by submitting to the interference of Imperial officers in their domestic concerns—a change we suspect would come over the colour of their dream. They would insist at all events on further concessions on the side of the mother country by way of counterpoise; and the mother country has really none to make. We can only expect, therefore, that when the effects of the immediate "scare" have passed off, things will go on as they did before, and we shall run our risk. Minor complications may doubtless reappear. But a great maritime war, largely involving the interests of commercial nations, in which England shall take no part, is not in truth a very probable event: nor will history easily reproduce circumstances like those of the American civil struggle, in which a mighty and well-appointed regular fleet was engaged (at sea) against a pack of reckless adventurers without a nation, got together to prey on commerce, but elevated into the international rank of a navy through the act of their own opponents in proclaiming them belligerents.

## THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.

The decease of Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway, claims a passing notice at our hands. We doubt whether any of the Sovereigns of Europe are better entitled than was the late King of Sweden to the respect of his contemporaries. A grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, one of Bonaparte's successful soldiers, who was elected to be the Crown Prince of Sweden by what seemed very like a happy accident, Charles was the first of the dynasty who was a Swede by birth. It was not wholly on that account—though, no doubt, the fact exercised an influence over the result—that he was called by his own subjects Charles the Well-Beloved. He became the pet of his people from an early age. He inherited, partly from his father, partly from his grandfather, qualities of promise which excited the most ardent hopes of the people he was born to govern; and, happily, to a larger extent than he himself was aware of, he fulfilled them. Physically, he was a splendid specimen of man, well-made, handsome, strong, and possessed of an iron constitution, capable of bearing almost any amount of active exertion and consequent fatigue. Frank, good-humoured, social in his disposition, genial in his bearing, and given somewhat to romantic enterprise, he won the hearts of all classes. His intellectual faculties and the use he made of them still more distinctly marked him as qualified to be a king among men. He was a poet of no mean power; a painter whose works indicated vigorous imagination and a genuine insight into the soul of nature; a mathematician who published some works on gunnery of real professional value; a man of high literary culture and refined taste; and an aspirant to that kind of public fame which results from a successful pursuit of international policy framed upon the most ambitious scale.

Charles XV. of Sweden was more happy in his deeds than in his dreams. His foreign policy was magnificent in conception, generous and disinterested in spirit, but based far more upon imagination and sentiment than upon knowledge of human nature, and the actual state of things. He cherished the spirit of Charles XII. without his opportunities. He desired to raise Sweden once more to a first-class European Power. He would have done it by any honourable means that lay within his reach. He favoured the union of the Scandinavian races into one political organization under one crown. He was anxious to assist the Danes in their contest with Germany and Austria for the possession of Schleswig and Holstein. He would fain have taken part in the Crimean War against Russia. Even since 1870 he hankered after an increase of his military power and organization, such as his people judged to be unnecessary to the safety of the kingdom, and dangerous in the temptations to a policy of interference in the affairs of Europe it would present. In all these matters he failed to carry his views into effect. *La haute politique* would not recognise the spell of his genius. He was, no doubt, deeply disappointed, but he bore his disappointment bravely, and veiled with smiling face and pleasant manners the heart which grieved over his blighted hopes.

But Charles XV. left his mark on the domestic institutions of his country. In his internal reforms he may be said to have rejuvenated Sweden. When he came to his throne the machinery by which political and municipal changes had to be wrought out was of the most antiquated and cumbrous character. Skill, patience, kindliness of humour, and breadth of sympathy enabled the King, after successive years of effort, to refashion the constitutional mechanism of his kingdom upon a new and much improved model—one by means of which large and long required reforms were triumphantly effected. He managed to satisfy popular claims without forfeiting the confidence of the nobles. His government embodied in law, with the ultimate consent and approbation of the great bulk of his subjects, a truly Radical policy, but Conservative even in its extreme Radicalism. These are the achievements which commended him, and will commend his memory, to the grateful affection of his people. He aspired, no doubt, to a more dazzling fame; but his subjects preferred that his domestic rather than his foreign policy should give him a reputation amongst the nations of Europe.

Charles XV. has been prematurely cut off. Possibly he used with too much freedom the apparently indomitable constitutional strength which nature had bestowed upon him. It is now nearly two years since the illness seized him to which, after some alternations of hope and fear, he has at last succumbed. His only son died in infancy. He will be succeeded by his brother, a man of different temperament, but of even higher intellectual culture than himself. For the present, at least, one cannot but congratulate Sweden upon her Royal dynasty. The prospects before her are far better suited to the wants of her people than the richest inheritance of military glory. Her children are fully conscious of their privilege, and gratefully appreciate it. They mourn the loss of a much-beloved Sovereign unfeignedly and deeply, but they are quite prepared to do homage to his successor.—*Illustrated London News.*

## UNPOPULARITY OF WOMEN.

*(From the Globe.)*

There is no denying the fact that women are not so popular among men as they used to be. Marriages are not so numerous in comparison with population, and if we may infer anything from the Divorce Court, they cannot be so successful. What is the reason of it all? Are men more exigent, or are women less loving? Is it our fault or theirs? No right-thinking man wishes women to be ignorant or silly; but no man wants to see their intellect cultivated to the exclusion of their affections, the deadening of their instincts, or the annihilation of their sense of duty. It is one thing to have for a wife a mere brainless doll, whose ideas of life are bounded by fashion on the right side and pleasure on the left, and another thing to have a learned mummy, whose heart has become atrophied in favour of her head, and who has dropped the sweetest characteristics of her womanhood in the class-room. It may be quite right and proper that women should understand conic sections and the differential calculus if they are strongly impelled that way—that they should even put enthusiasm into the study of logarithms and find enjoyment in digesting some of the stiffest doctrines of political economy; but it is better that they should be tender to men and gentle to children, careful housekeepers, kindly mistresses, pure-toned leaders of society. It is good for them to have knowledge, but better to keep love. Yet this is what so many of the "advanced" women have not kept. The odd antagonism to men professed by them, and the painful depreciation of all the home life, both in its affections and its duties, which they declare, has created almost a distinct class among them; and it is not a lovely one. They are enthusiastic for the franchise, and passionate for an equal share in the so-called privileges of men, but they are only scornful of the disabilities and obligations alike of sex in all that relates to marriage, the home, and children. In their regard for intellectual ambition they have ceased to respect the emotional side of human nature; and in their demand for free trade in the work of the world, for leave to share in all the specialities of the man's life, they have forgotten that part of their own happiness lies in ministering to his. This, then, is the reason why they are not so popular among men as they used to be. Rivals, in the place of help-mates; antagonists, not lovers; can it be wondered at if men have followed as they have been led, and have left off adoring a group of indeterminate persons who only desire to be feared.

This is one class of women who are unpopular with men, and deservedly so. Another is that of the women whose souls are centred upon "getting on in society," and who regard men as husbands, merely as stepping stones to that end. Marriage means with them a banker's book, and the liberty accorded to the wife which was denied the maiden. The man counts for nothing, provided always he is not exceptionably stingy, tyrannical, or jealous. Granted a moderate amount of liberality and easiness of temper, and he may be ugly, old, vicious, utterly unlovable throughout. What does it matter? He has money; and money is the Moloch of the day. So the woman of this class passes through the sacrificial fire all her best affections, her poetry and aspirations, her hopes, her dreams, and sells herself for so much a year sterling—"getting on in society" being her reward. It is not because the grapes are sour that poor men dread and dislike this class of women; and it is only because human perceptions are so easily blinded by vanity and passion that the very men who pay the price ignore the worthlessness of the thing they buy. Sometimes knowledge comes when too late, and the stepping-stone awakens to the fact that, though money may pay for youth and beauty, it cannot buy honor, nor yet love; and that the woman who sells herself in the first instance has rarely anything to give in the second. How can we wonder, then, that with these two sections of womanhood, so large and important as they are, women should be less popular with men than they used to be, and marriage held a thing to be shy of, or undertaken only under extremity? To be sure, men are poor fellows as bachelors, in spite of our freedom and the desolate liberty of the latchkey. That traditional button is always coming off, and we sigh in vain for the deft fingers of the ideal woman while we prick our own in our clumsy attempts to sew it on again. We are badgered by our housekeepers, neglected by our landladies, and cheated by both. We fare vilely in chambers, worse in lodgings, and club living is not economical. The dingy room, unswept and ill-garnished, is but a miserable kind of home, as we sorrowfully confess to our own souls, if we are afraid to carry the secret farther. And yet we live on in growing discontent, hating much what we have but dreading more what we have not. Meanwhile the country swarms with unmarried women, and sociologists shake their heads at the phenomenon, seeking to account for it on every plea but the right one. Of course we do not deny the actual numerical redundancy of women in England. But we do say positively that more girls are unmarried than need be, while many good men are vowed to celibacy and buttonless discomfort because women have lost the trick of loving as they used to love; because they have abjured the old virtues of patience, modesty, tenderness, self-sacrifice, home-keeping, and home-blessing, old characteristics of them, and have become cold and hard and worldly and self-assertive instead; because they have ceased to be women in all that constitutes true womanhood, consequently they have ceased to charm men as in aforetime.

## ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

DUNN AND LAWSON.—At their Rooms, at 2, Unredeemed Pledges.

H. MOON.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11, Chronometer, Carpenters' Tools, Furniture, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Bedsteads, Bedding.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Mary Smith, schooner, Tin Ore.

W. PRICE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Brushware, Combs, Toys, Dolls, Perfumery, Fancy Ornaments, Vases, Desks, Workboxes, Lustre, Gasoliers, and Chandeliers, &c.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, English Furniture, Drapery, Clothing, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.

MORT AND CO.—At their Wool Warehouses, at 2.30, Wool, Sheepskins.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Drapery, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At 206, George-street, at 11, Stock-in-trade, Shop Fittings, Counters, Show Cases, &c.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 12.30, Lease of Campbell's Wharf and Stores.

RAYNES, TREEVE, AND CO.—At Mort's Rooms, at 11, Suburban Freehold Properties.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Rooms, at 12, Lease of Circular Quay and Harbour Steamers' Wharf.

R. CAMPBELL AND SONS.—At Miners' Exchange, at 11.30, Gold, Tin, and Copper Shares.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 10.30, and 11, Drapery, Clothing, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, &c.

Then and Now.—The Honorable Henry Elliot was aide-de-camp in Tasmania to Governor Sir John Franklin, and being only a very young man, used to employ his leisure hours in shooting, with an old gun barrel and marbles, all the small birds of beautiful plumage that congregated in the shrubbery which then surrounded the Government House in Macquarie-street, just where the bronze statue of Sir John now stands. These birds he used to skin and send home as curiosities to his relatives and friends. His father, Earl of Minto, was the first Lord of the Admiralty at the time. The Hon. Mr. Elliot is now Ambassador to Turkey, and his staff is as follows as per estimates 1873:—Right Hon. H. G. Elliot, K.C.B., P.C., salary, £8000; Secretary, salary, £900; Oriental Secretary, £850; Physician, £300; Chaplain (including £100 a year for rent), £400; Dragomans at £900, £650, and £400 respectively; Archivist (?) (including £200 personal allowance), £650; Member of Board of Health, £400; Custodian of British Cemeteries, £240. Who would not like to matriculate in his diplomatic studies in an A.D.C.'s office in Tasmania, if his future were to be as bright?—*Hobert Town Mercury.*

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## LAW.

### SUPREME COURT.—Tuesday, November 26.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

Before their Honors Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Cheeke.

TOWNS AND ANOTHER V. THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This was an action of trover, in which damages were claimed for the alleged illegal conversion by defendants of eight bales of wool, the property of the plaintiffs. It was tried last sittings for causes before the Chief Justice and a jury of four, and resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

Sir James Martin, Q.C., now moved on behalf of plaintiffs for a rule nisi to set aside the verdict and enter a verdict for plaintiffs, with a direction that the parties proceed to trial for the purpose of having damages assessed;—or for a new trial. The grounds upon which the application was made were, firstly, that the verdict was against evidence and contrary to the ruling of the Judge; secondly, that the jury having found that, time and circumstances considered, the defendants could have communicated with the plaintiffs prior to the sale of the wool, the plaintiffs ought in law to have recovered a verdict; thirdly, that in view of the ruling of his Honor and the finding of the jury upon this point, the verdict had been perverse; fourthly, that the jury had found wrongly as to the necessity of a sale on the 26th December; and fifthly, that upon the answers given by the jury to his Honor's questions, the verdict ought to have been for the plaintiffs.

Their Honors granted the rule as sought.

The other cases on the list were postponed.

Omission.—By an inadvertent omission in our report of Sir Alfred Stephen's judgment in the mandamus application, exparte Bailey, an observation made by his Honor was not reported, and as it bore upon an important feature in the present marriage law we now publish it. In commenting upon the number of marriages in Dr. Bailey's congregation, the Chief Justice expressed some curiosity to know how many of them had been solemnised at night time. He believed that if the Tasmanian law, forbidding such marriages by night, had been in force in this colony, the number would have been materially lessened.

## INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

The applications for certificates in the following estates were adjourned:—John A. Barlow until the 3rd, John Ah Sue until the 10th, and John Bennett until the 19th December, George Rogers until the 26th February.

John Sheehy's application was struck out, no one appearing therein.

In re Charles Wright, certificate to be issued after a suspension of three months.

In re the Paper Company, consideration of matters under order of Supreme Court resumed. The name of George Renwick and T. Baker were erased from the list. John Campbell was reduced to ten shares in number and £50 in amount. Adjourned until the 28th.

SURRENDERS.

William Baker, of Bathurst, innkeeper, out of business. Liabilities, £144 15s. 7d. Assets, £133 14s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Margaret Bindon, of Balmain, widow. Liabilities, £30 16s. 7d. Assets, £2 10s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, November 27, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Faulkes, first and only meeting; Samuel Bowler Redgate, special, for proof of debts; Sutton and Taylor, special, for proof of debts; Thomas Hill, special, for proof of debts; William Woods Rutledge, adjourned second meeting; James Moore, adjourned first and only meeting; William Kenaran, first and only meeting; Thomas Henry Dawson, first and only meeting, and examination; Thomas Henry Dawson, special for examination of a witness, from the 20th instant. Before the District Commissioner, at 11 a.m.; Charles Henry Ferdinand Albert, first and only meeting, at Carcoar; Cornelius Ryan, special meeting, for proof of debts, at Armidale.

Friday, November 29, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Neve, first and only meeting; Mary Southwell, first and only meeting; Charlotte Isabella Cameron, first and only meeting; John Morgan, first and only meeting; William Frederick Kerr, first meeting. Before the District Commissioner, at 11 a.m.: Charles Farrell, first and only meeting, at Port Macquarie; Joseph Henry Madden, first and only meeting, at Wagga Wagga.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, November 28, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Accounts and plans: Samuel Bowler Redgate—Mr. Mackenzie to move to confirm a first account and plan showing a dividend of 1s. 0 14-16d. in the £ on concurrent proofs, and payment in full of one preferent proof. Directions: John Ollerenshaw, Thomas Maytom the younger—Official Assignee to move for ratification or otherwise thereof.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, December 3, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Samuel Pollock, Solomon Shadbolt, Michael Joseph Tancred, James Lander Nicholls, Terence M'Ardell, Joseph Steele, James M'Cook, Edward Parr, William Gannon, adjourned from the 5th ultimo; Thomas Shelly Lumley, adjourned from the 12th ultimo.

## CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Hislet, Kippax, Evans, Smart, and Palser.

Seventeen persons were fined on conviction of having been found drunk or riotous or of using obscene language in a public place, and were severally fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. Three prisoners were remanded. A man, named Iffland, brought up for assaulting his wife, was discharged from custody, his wife withdrawing her prosecution on his undertaking to take and keep the total abstinence pledge.

Abraham Davis and Selina his wife were charged by acting sub-inspector Waters with being the keepers of a brothel, in a house situated at No. 336, Castlereagh-street. The charge was sustained by the evidence of sergeant Lawler, of John Carruthers, a resident in the neighbourhood, and of two young women, who were recently inmates of defendants' establishment. The defendants were committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Mr. Driver conducted the prosecution and Mr. Carroll the defence.

On the summons paper were eighteen cases, of which number one was dismissed and another was postponed. Ten persons were fined in sums varying between 1s and 5s. for trifling offences against the provisions of the Police Act. Thomas Macfarlane and Eliza, his wife, were fined 10s. each on conviction of having assaulted Mary Reeder, each striking her a blow on the back. In O'Brien v. M'Cracken, affiliation, an order for 5s. 6d. a week was made by consent. Sexton v. Robinson was an undefended proceeding under the Tenants' Act, to recover possession of premises situated in Clarence-street, in which a seven days' warrant was granted. On the prosecution of inspector Mitchelson, conducted by Mr. Forster, Bridget Sullivan was fined 5s. for having an incorrect weighing machine; and John Craven was fined 20s. for having five light weights, and 20s. for having an incorrect weighing machine, with the addition in each case (besides Court costs) of 10s. 6d. professional costs.

Licensing Business.—Auctioneers' licenses were granted to Isaac J. Assenheim, Richard J. Hughes, Henry B. Vaughan, Samuel Wooller, Henry J. Dunn, Henry W. Blomfield, George Kiss, Thomas F. Mackenzie, William Inglis, John P. Lister, William Grisdale, Nicholas W. Raven, Thomas E. Ellis, John B. Laverack, Henry D. Cockburn, Thomas Dawson, and Charles Adrain. In the matter of the application of Charles L. Darrell, by Mr. R. Driver, his attorney, acting sub-inspector Taylor objected to the applicant that, being a steward on board a seagoing steamer (at present at sea), he would not consequently be in a position to maintain control of his house. On this ground the Bench adjourned the application for a fortnight, after which time applicant is expected to be home.

## WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. S. Goold, and Mr. Hunt.

Several persons were fined for drunkenness.

John Lake, charged with making use of obscene language in Barrington-street, was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., in default to go to gaol for seven days.

William Harrison was fined 10s., in default four days' incarceration, for riotous conduct in Bourke-street, and for assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty, he was further sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., with the alternative of seven days in gaol.

William Frazer, a deserter from the ship Fiery Cross, pleaded guilty, and was ordered to be imprisoned for twelve weeks, with hard labour.

John Schyamberg, apprehended for deserting from the ship Halloween, was discharged, as the captain had left the port without leaving instructions to prosecute.

Elizabeth Crichton was brought before the Court in custody, charged with committing an aggravated assault upon her husband, Alexander Crichton. The Bench postponed the case for a week, in order to give the parties an opportunity of amicably settling their differences.

William Perkins was charged with assaulting William Henry Monks. Prosecutor deposed that he went to defendant's public-house, the Horse and Jockey hotel, and called for some brandy; he tendered half a sovereign in payment, but defendant said he had no change; witness then offered him half-a-crown, and defendant said that the coin was no good; witness immediately drank the brandy, and defendant came round the bar and struck him in the breast with his fist, causing him considerable pain. Corroborative evidence was given by a man named Muir, who was present, and the Bench ordered defendant to pay a penalty of 10s., and 7s. 8d. costs of Court.

Summons Sheet.—The summons sheet contained sixteen cases, which were disposed of as follows:—James Feahley was fined 5s., and 5s. 10d. costs of Court, for assaulting Ann M'Kenzie. Eli Barrett was ordered to pay the sum of 5s. per week for twelve months, towards the support of his illegitimate male child, of which Elizabeth Pitt is the mother. Harry Anderson, charged with deserting his wife, was ordered to pay the sum of 15s. per week towards her support. The remaining cases were either postponed or dismissed.

Auctioneers' Licenses.—Auctioneers' licenses were granted to Charles Moore, James Devlin, Richard Jones, Francis Fahey, John Irwin, Joseph Abbott, John Brewster, Edward Newton, Walter Bradley, Charles Fisher, William Higstrem, Matthew Molony, Herbert Gibson, Edward Wrench, Robert Richardson, George Maiden, John Turner, George Pitt, Robert Pitt, Josiah Treeve, William Price, Samuel Philips, Louis Cohen, Edward Baynes, Thomas Sullivan, Charles Teakle, Henry Moon, Robert Fitz Stubbs, Albert Elkington, Alfred Chandler, Edward Gilbert, Samuel Payten, and Thomas Bowden.

Publican's License.—The license of the Royal Standard Hotel, Sussex-street, was transferred from Fanny Wright to Albert Palmer.

## SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Municipal Council of Sydney was held yesterday forenoon, at the Town Hall, York-street. Present—the Mayor in the chair, and Aldermen Palmer, Raphael, Green, Maze, Murphy, Day, Macintosh, Oatley, Merriman, Roseby, Woods, and Linsley.

MINUTES.

The minutes of last meeting were read, and confirmed.

APOLOGY FOR ABSENCE.

Alderman Maze said he had been requested by Alderman Goold to apologise for his absence, owing to the illness of Mrs. Goold.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Town Clerk read a letter from William Byrne, Prince-street, on the subject of water supply.

QUESTIONS.

Alderman Merriman asked,—"What is the exact amount of City, Water, and Sewerage Rates received from each ward during the present year?"

The Mayor answered that the amount of City Rates received during the present year was as follows:—Bourke Ward, £6100; Cook Ward, £4300; Macquarie Ward, £6600; Denison Ward, £3400; Phillip Ward, £2700; Gipps Ward, £4000; Fitzroy Ward, £4300; Brisbane Ward, £4800. Total, £35,200.

Alderman Merriman asked the amount of money expended in each ward for the present year on sewerage and water, &c.

The Mayor said nil. The water rates received to date for present year were, £28,179.

Alderman Merriman asked why the urinals under Talbot's stairs had not been cleaned out for the last seven weeks.

The Mayor said he could not tell.

Alderman Palmer asked, without notice, when the Mayor would be prepared to call for tenders for the silt pit, Market wharf. Mr. Bell had informed him that the specifications were quite ready, and that the work should be carried out without delay.

The Mayor said that tenders would be called for within the next fortnight.

OBSTRUCTION IN GEORGE-STREET.

Alderman Day said that, before proceeding with the business, he wished to bring under the notice of the Mayor a nuisance which existed in George-street. It might be remembered that two years ago he called attention to a similar nuisance at the corner of George and King streets, caused by obstruction on the pathway. Numbers of working men were in the habit of congregating there, and it was impossible to pass on the footway. The circumstance was brought under the notice of the Inspector-General of Police, and since then the footway had been kept clear of the nuisance. One day last week he saw a policeman remove two working men from that corner; but now, in front of Greville's Rooms, a number of persons blocked up the pathway, and would not move to allow ladies to pass by, and they were forced to go out into the road. The Council prevented shopkeepers from putting out their goods, and they were fined for infringing the by-law. He did not know why these persons who congregated in front of Greville's Rooms should be allowed to obstruct the footpath.

The Mayor said it was extremely difficult to do away with the nuisance complained of unless Alderman Day had a by-law passed to meet it.

Alderman Day said the police had the power to deal with the obstruction if they chose to exercise it, but they did not move in the matter.

The Mayor said he believed the police had the power, but the Council had not.

FINANCE REPORT.

Alderman Macintosh moved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts be adopted." Carried.

CITY DEBENTURES.

Alderman Raphael moved,—"that the Town Clerk be instructed to give notice through the *Government Gazette*, to the holders of City Debentures (68) Nos. 1 to 10, 24 to 33, 38, 42 to 54, 75 to 89, 94 and 96, 98 to 104, that the principal sum will be payable on such debentures, at the City Treasury, on the 1st July, 1873." Carried.

IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

Alderman Raphael moved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending on petition that the street leading from George-street to Pitt-street, hitherto known as Hutchinson-street, be in future called Bond-street, be adopted." Carried.

SURETIES FOR OFFICERS.

Alderman Day moved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending for approval the names of sureties for certain officers of the Municipal Council, be adopted." Carried.

MARSHALL-STREET.

Alderman Day moved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this day, recommending that the street off the south side of Devonshire-street, and lying between Wilton and College streets, some time known as Marshall-street, be in future called John-street, be adopted."

After a brief discussion, the motion was negatived.

REPAIRS, BOTANY WATERWORKS.

Alderman Macintosh moved,—"That the works necessary for the repair of the roof to the engine-house and boiler-house at Botany, as detailed in the report of the City Engineer, be carried out at a cost not exceeding £100." Carried.

The Council then proceeded to consider applications under the Hackney Carriage and Omnibus Bylaws.

## TRUNKEY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

November 25.—Bathurst G. M. Co.—Tenders have been called for the carriage of 200 yards of quartz from the mine to the Company's engine. The stone is very good and is expected to yield a golden cake as Christmas cheer for the shareholders. Good stone continues to be got out, and the prospects of the mine decidedly encouraging.

Alma G. M. Co.—First-class stone being brought to grass daily. The reef is wide and gold everywhere in payable and more than payable quantities.

Black Prince Co.—The manager informs me that at a moderate depth the reef is over eight feet wide, well defined and gold showing.

Prince of Orange Co.—The tunnel is now in 73 feet, and cutting through a wide reef. The stone is of a very promising kind, but no gold is yet to be seen.

The Cheerful Cuss.—Messrs. Green and Allen are now putting down a shaft on the famous Mosquito Reef. This line is, without doubt, the same as that being worked by the German Band Co., who have always obtained very rich golden stone. The Cuss has yielded, by trial crushing, over 6 oz. of gold to a yard of quartz.

Royal Standard Co.—Tunnel now in 150 feet, and being carried on with all possible speed. The company have taken up ten acres more on the western side of their lease—the whole 32 acres is a splendid property, and running through are at least six gold-bearing reefs; south, and adjoining, is Norton and Co.'s 5-acre lease, with several gold-bearing reefs, on the most easterly of which several shafts have been sunk. Next is Chester and Co.'s 8-acre. This is undoubtedly a fine property, all the main golden reefs passing through it. It is now in the market for sale.

Young Australian.—Sinking permanent shaft night and day, work going on satisfactorily.

The M'Donald Ten Acre, adjoining the Young Australian.—There is every probability of this being a payable mine, judging by surface indications. The Young Australian and Lily Dale reefs, both carrying gold, pass through this lease.

Unexpected Gold Co.—The new shaft is now down over 40 feet, and well timbered.

Royal Alfred Co.—New shaft down 20 feet.

Grove Creek, Black Hill Co.—I am quite at a loss to understand the why or wherefore this splendid lode is not being worked; take a piece of quartz from any part of the immense reef, crush it, and the prospect is never less than an ounce of gold per ton of stone; pare off a dish of the rubble and the return is greater. All over the country persevering men are trying hard to find gold here, where it glitters in the stone; the shareholders, at least those of them residing in Sydney, seem inclined to let it remain there.

Mining Bill.—Public opinion hardly had time enough to express itself upon this measure generally. One thing, I am sure, will be strongly opposed, viz., the monstrous charge of £5 per annum for "basement license." However, I shall have more to say about the bill in my next.

## THE WEATHER, AGRICULTURE, &c.

Speaking of the weather at Tenterfield, the *Star* of the 21st states that during the preceding week it was fine and free from storms. The days were calm, bright, and rather warm, sometimes indeed quite muggy and close. This is, however, good weather for the wheat and fruit crops, which continue to give promise of a plentiful harvest. Ripe cherries have already been gathered, but not of a size necessitating the proverbial "two bites." In the neighbourhood of Tamworth, according to the *Examiner* of Saturday, agricultural affairs are bearing a most prosperous aspect, and a good harvest must be the result, if everything continues well, as now. Farmers are jubilant in the extreme at their good fortune, though the hot days so suddenly ripening the crops which promised to stand a week or so longer, and the absence of so many men at the mines, is likely to create a labour difficulty in several localities. It was feared that the changeableness of the weather which has occurred, the great heat, rain and chilly breezes occurring in rapid succession, would have affected the crops, and that they would have borne anything but a cheering appearance, yet notwithstanding the unmistakable appearance of red rust, we have not heard of anything but good news from every part of Liverpool Plains in reference to the harvest. Haymaking has made rapid strides, and reaping is proceeding vigorously in many places. We most heartily hope that the agriculturists will continue to be favoured with fine weather, enabling them to garner the fruits of their labour, and when they have harvested their crops, that the yields will be such as to recoup them in some measure for bad ones of previous seasons. During the week ended the 23rd the weather at Armidale was sultry and rain seemed impending daily, but there were only two or three light showers. We learn from Orange that the rains have been pretty constant. There are some apprehensions of rust, as consequent upon the excessive moisture. The Molong correspondent of the *Dubbo Dispatch*, 22nd instant, writes:—We are favoured at last with a little fine weather, and the scythe blade begins now to supersede the of late familiar click click of Sorby in the shape of hay making. The hay crop in this district, I am happy to say, is unusually heavy this year, owing no doubt to the favourable season and the recent heavy rains we have had. The wheat crop also in general looks well and forward. If the farmer can only manage to reap and secure the crop in anything like favourable condition, the harvest this year for quality and superabundance will probably be unequalled. Here and there also are to be seen growing healthy-looking patches of forward maize, but wheat growing, generally speaking, is the farmer's main stay and sole dependence in this part of the bush. Some samples of our last year's growth of wheat weighed no less than 68 lbs. to the bushel. Such a sample I have now in my possession, and for plumpness of grain and quality I am sure it will not easily be excelled. It would have been forwarded to the Agricultural Exhibition in Sydney last year only for a mishap in not knowing in time the exact date of the show. Within a week from this date shearing in this district will have been fairly brought to a close. Intelligence from Bathurst by the *Times* of Saturday, states that, on the previous Wednesday afternoon, a heavy rainfall took place in and around Bathurst, and continued until noon on Thursday; the afternoon of the latter named day was fine, but as the shades of night drew on, heavy clouds again appeared and continued to increase in density until about 11 o'clock p.m., when amid vivid flashes of lightning, and heavy peals of thunder, the rain again commenced, and continued until 7 o'clock yesterday morning. In consequence of the continued heavy rain the creeks are all flooded, and the Vale Creek overflowed its banks to such an extent that in some places it was like a river of considerable width. A considerable portion of fencing was swept away by the force of the current, and the Vale Road, from Orton Park to Mockett's farm, and from that farm to the northern boundary of Mr. G. Palmer's estate was inundated to such an extent as to render travelling either in vehicles or on horseback not a little dangerous. The Macquarie River is also flooded, and the water is nearly as high as when the old Denison Bridge was carried away. The continued wet weather is very unfavourable to our haymakers, and we fear that much of the new hay will be spoiled; the farmers are also complaining that a good deal of their wheat is laid by the rain. Last night closed in fine, with a few heavy black clouds on the horizon, and it is hoped that we may now have a spell of dry weather. The Crookwell correspondent of the *Goulburn Herald*, 23rd, writes:—It is gratifying to be able to report a continued favourable appearance of the growing crops. The season so far has been all that the most dependent upon the results of a good harvest could desire. Alternate warm days with fine showers have caused a most luxuriant growth. A week ago we were visited with two or three unwelcome frosts, but we have not heard of these doing any serious damage. There is a much greater area of land cropped with wheat this year than in any previous one, and it is to be hoped that a good average yield may be realised. The *Albury Banner* of Saturday reports that the crops around Echuca, especially in the Tattalia district, are looking first-rate, and promise an abundant harvest. The free selectors and farmers are in high spirits over their brightening prospects; and well they may be, for while a bad harvest simply means ruin to the struggling yeoman, a good one or two makes him an independent man. The storm of last night, we (*Observer*) learn, did some damage in knocking down the more advanced crops, but should the dose not be repeated, the farmers will not lose more than they will gain. At Cooma (says the *Gazette* of the 23rd), last Monday was the hottest day we have experienced this season, the thermometer in the shade marking 98°. Since then we have been favoured with several showers, and on Thursday evening a steady rain set in, continuing throughout the night and, with slight intermissions, during next morning. The atmosphere is now slightly cooler. The crops everywhere are spoken of as being most luxuriant. Acceptable rains have fallen on the coast lands of Monaro, and in the Braidwood district, as well as on the Shoalhaven, and farmers look forward to a good harvest, as the season is remarkably favourable.

## MINING NEWS.

GOLD.

Tambaroora and Vicinity.—The *Times* of Saturday, reports, under the head of "Hawkins Hill," that after such "sensation" crushings as Beyers and Co.'s and Krohmann's, the ordinary yields of gold seem small and insignificant in comparison to such stupendous results. Although some of the hill claims are at present going through a comparatively poor run of stone, no one would be in the least surprised to learn such ground had come in good again. On the contrary, there is every probability of the run of gold now being got in the southern part extending to the centre claims, and the good stone coming from the Star of Peace makes the prospects of that portion of the line much more valuable. Fischer and Co. are getting good gold out of the same vein, but at a much higher level; and the Shakespeare is sinking, and by continuing their shaft vertically another 40 feet, will get the Star of Peace vein at a depth where it will, in all probability, strike the same run of gold. Oxon's and the Morning Star are both now on the right track to pick up the main line. Wet weather has set in again, and the work of hauling surface water from the claims will be increased for a few days. There is considerable agitation going on amongst the miners with regard to the proposed increase in the hours forming the week's work, and great unanimity and firmness is displayed to oppose the alteration. Rawsthorne's crushing and cleaning up have taken place, and the result has been a disappointment, 22 dwts. per ton having been the yield from 302 tons. A far higher average than this has hitherto been obtained from this claim, but no apprehension was felt that the easterly vein had been followed down too far, and the result has proved it so. At the same time, it has been the practice to crush the greater part of what is brought up, and too much slate may have been taken with the quartz.—Sargeant's Reef Line.—Sargeant's Reef Company: Still perseveringly sinking shaft, having reached a depth of 108 feet. The ground still remains of the same hard tough character, and progress made is somewhat slow. Lombard-street Company: It is now about fifteen weeks since this company's shaft was started, and since then, up to the present time, a rate of 6 feet per week has been sunk, making the depth 90 feet. The ground is getting somewhat harder, and dynamite has been used with good effect. By the end of the week 72 feet will have been timbered, and completed with ladders. Boston: Sinking perpendicular shaft—present depth 92 feet. Eureka: Excellent progress has been made with the first 40 feet in this company's shaft, which is a fine one, 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, well logged and timbered up. A good substantial shed has also been built and covered with galvanized iron. The work is being carried on by contract, 100 feet having been taken at a very moderate price. More to the east is the claim of the Prince Alfred, whose shaft has been sunk to a depth of 153 feet, and is very wet. It is being sunk by contract, with two shifts. Excelsior: Are opening out the ground with the intention of getting out a crushing by Christmas time or soon after. More men than formerly are now employed down below, and the vein shows well and seems inclined to become wider. Golden Belt: The west drive has been extended nearly 65 feet, and Blocker's vein will soon be reached. As a considerable amount of surface workings have been carried on in this vein, and proved very payable, something good is expected when the reef has been cut at the level the tunnel is going in at—204 feet. St. George: Sinking in the main shaft, which is now 208 feet deep; a small vein is running through the ground, which is now becoming hard and solid.—Golden Gully. Just-in-Time: Rapid progress has been made with the erection of this company's winding gear, and a short time more will see the matter brought to a completion. A good set of poppet-heads have been got up, having rollers six feet in diameter. The drum itself is a strong casing, and has been fixed upon a substantial frame. By the end of the week both the engine and boiler will have been bedded in their respective positions, the covering shed for which is now being built. A large quantity of firewood has been hauled in and stacked ready for use, and most of the material is on the ground. Evening Star: This company's shaft is still going through good soft sinking, and rapid progress is being made with the work; depth 170 feet. Victory: This company's shaft remains idle, and the Midas also; but the latter will start work again before long. United Reefers: Driving for the Union reef, which will most likely be cut in another few feet, and at a depth that ought to show up well. Band of Hope: Have now about 70 tons of stone broken out, and the crushing will shortly take place. Star of Fame: The work of cutting down the old shaft has been brought to a close at a depth of 154 feet, and the last of the timbering is being put in, which will complete the contract and render this one of the best shafts on the place. A building has been erected for the purpose of a blacksmith's shop and store-room, and, although of the wattle and daub style of architecture, it has been substantially built and neatly finished off. A good forge and pair of bellows have been put up, and the claim in all particulars has been put into right working order. Cosmopolitan: The contract for sinking main shaft has just been completed at 266 feet, and a few feet of timbering will finish the work. It has been carried on with good expedition considering the nature of the ground, which has been for the last three or four weeks of a hard nature. The whim is now ready, and will be put to work in the next contract, tenders for which are now being called. A crushing of the remaining thirty tons of stone will be effected as soon as the weather takes up, and a stable also is to be built. Golden Streak: The same party of miners who have been in the shaft for some time have renewed the contract and agreed to sink to water level. The depth reached, 160 feet, renders the work of hauling up with the windlass too slow and laborious, and the old whim has been set to work again with the aid of a derrick. Since the last contract was finished, a shed has been built over the shaft, and several additional lengths of ladders made and fixed. Golden Gully Co. (late Golden Gate): Operations were recommenced last week, and the work of sinking is now going on. A case of jumping was the result of registering this ground, and a sharp dispute and considerable trouble was necessary to get possession of the ground again. City of Manchester is, I am informed, likely to start work again, the majority of shareholders being favourable to carrying on operations. Atlas: During the past three weeks the work of sinking has made good headway, having been favoured with a soft boulder in one side of the shaft. In the other part the rock is of a heavy compact nature, and is very much charged with different kinds of mineral: present depth, 60 feet. Great Empire: A very peculiar formation is being carried down in sinking this shaft, being neither quartz nor granite, but a mixture of both, and has every appearance of being the upper part of a larger vein. Some good surface specimens were picked up just about here after the last heavy rain, one of which weighed 1½ oz., and contained over ½ oz. of gold; another about 4 dwts. was nearly all gold. The stone and gold were both rough, angular pieces and had certainly not travelled far, so another payable vein may be opened in Golden Gully yet. Fortuna have ceased working and registered the ground. The manager has proceeded to Sydney to consult with the directors as to the future operations of the company. Queen Bee Line.—Pacific are making good progress with the shaft, and the stone is improving. Great Steam Engine Company are about to recommence active operations on their extensive lease. Lady of the Lake are also making preparations to start work after Christmas. Some excellent specimens and good prospects from the casing of the vein have been lately obtained. Homeward Bound: Sinking straight shaft to cut the vein at a depth. The ground is rather hard and jointy. The present contract is for fifty feet, forty-four of which have been accomplished. Crushing Machines.—Chappell's is now engaged on the stone from the Star of Peace. The quality is various, having been got from different veins. That which is going through now shows like 4 oz. stuff. Pullen's is about to start on a large lot from Creigton's Amalgamated. Advantage has been taken of the stoppage to clean out the boiler, and to replace the cams with a set of new ones.

Emu Creek.—In the report of the *Mining Record*, 23rd instant, it is stated that the Lucknow Company have their new shaft down about 30 feet at the north end of the middle reef, and expect to break into the old workings at 47 feet. There is about 80 tons of quartz to grass, which by its appearance, should yield above the usual average. Britannia have now 135 feet sunk in their new shaft, and expect to bottom in the early part of the week; the indications are very favourable, and the shareholders have every confidence in the future prospects of this reef. Engel's Gold Mining Company are now crushing 400 tons of stone at the O'Brien's Company machine. The Victory have completed slabbing their shaft, and are now centreing the same preparatory to their raising stone. Young O'Brien's: The Prospectors continue to raise quartz of a superior description; this claim is now in full working order, and, by the able management of the proprietors, a large quantity of stone is brought to grass weekly. No. 1 South have bottomed a second shaft and have six men at work on the reef. They intend crushing in a few weeks, and from the prospects obtained anticipate a favourable result. Grenfell Consols: This company is steadily pursuing and extending operations. Since the advent of the present manager (Mr. Veal), a vast amount of "dead work" has been got through, including the well-sinking and the removal of an immense body of "mullock" in that part of the mine (the southern shaft) where the reef was found thrown back into the foot wall. The men have now overcome this obstacle. The new "make" has now been fairly got at and the workings put in excellent order. A considerable quantity of stone is now being got out from this quarter, and a large number of men are constantly employed in the well. In the prospecting shaft the sinking averages three to four feet per week. Those of our readers who know anything of the mine will consider this progress good. The sinking is very hard and the water though trifling in quantity, is sufficiently troublesome to cause much delay. In this shaft the lode has hitherto been pinched and narrower than any other part of the mine, but during the past few weeks a gradual improvement has taken place. The reef at the extremity is fully 4 feet in thickness, the well being now over 56 feet down.

Currajong.—Under date the 21st instant, the correspondent of the *Forbes Times* writes:—The Old Pioneer Reef is again getting into favour. In the 6-acre lease the reef is about three feet thick, and looks first-class. They get splendid prospects in the rubble by washing, also good prospects by crushing the stone. The Dayspring, I hear, is also improving. The Currajong Amalgamated is also crushing, and is looking well. And these are about all the reefs on the hill that are doing much work. The Commissioner was out to the Young Australian the other day, and laid down a base line for some of them out there. There are several reefs there reported payable, and no machinery available for testing them. At the Old Bushman's they are still raising stone. At the Caledonian Hill there is very little work being done; they are all trying to get afloat. At the Welcome they have started to work again, they are now timbering and putting the claim in working order. At the New Year's Reef, they crushed 16 tons, which yielded 13 ounces, which I consider a splendid return, as there is plenty of stone of that quality. This is one of the reefs that was abandoned some years since. The Ben Nevis Company I hear are carting a few tons of stone to the Dayspring Company's machine for a trial crushing. The Snowstorm crushing: From the Ancient Briton, Monmouthshire, and Steels reef, I have heard nothing this week. There is some talk of a co-operative quartz crushing company being started here if so, the miners ought to support it well, so that they would get cheap crushing, as well as have the best appliances for saving gold. Such a company properly managed would be a great boon to the district. There is a party prospecting for alluvial near the head of the old Welcome Reef, they are not very deep yet, the usual amount of shepherds watching them.

The Bingera correspondent of the *Tamworth News*, writing on the 19th says: "I have just arrived from the tin mines to find Bingera gold and copper mad. The people here have gone literally mad over the rich deposits lately found in the Golden Gate (a reef situated on the Borah range). I saw some specimens from there yesterday, and there is no mistake about them. Lumps of gold, with a little quartz stuck around, is the only way I can describe them. The prospectors are knocking down stone now in the north and south level; and, if what I hear be true, the gold may be seen at a distance of eight or ten feet from the face."

TIN.

Since the date of our last (says the *Tenterfield Star* of the 21st), the following lots of tin ore have been received at Warwick from Stanthorpe for transmission to Brisbane, by Marlay and Selke:—

| | Tons. | Cwt. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blue Mountain Co. ... | 2 | 16 | 2 | 23 |
| E. W. Peachey ... | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Wheal Johnson Co. ... | 10 | 1 | 3 | 24 |
| T. S. T. M. C. ... | 1 | 6 | 2 | 27 |
| Mount Marlay ... | 3 | 7 | 1 | 17 |
| Wheal Johnson Co. ... | 4 | 14 | 3 | 13 |
| T. S. T. M. C. ... | 1 | 9 | 3 | 10 |
| Total ... | 27 | 5 | 0 | 7 |

Messrs. Balls and Dunlop report having forwarded during the past week for Brisbane and Sydney, the following parcels of tin:—

| | Tons. | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ruby Creek Co. ... | 7 | 3 | 1 | 21 |
| J. R. Smith ... | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Queensland Co. ... | 13 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Ruby Tin Mining Co. ... | 1 | 11 | 0 | 16 |
| Glenyarra Mine ... | 2 | 13 | 3 | 18 |
| Champion Co. ... | 4 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Big Ruby Co. ... | 2 | 5 | 2 | 14 |
| Bolwarra ... | 5 | 1 | 3 | 11 |
| Tom Cat Selection ... | 2 | 10 | 3 | 9 |
| Northern Boundary Co. ... | 1 | 13 | 2 | 26 |
| Rising Sun Co. ... | 1 | 13 | 2 | 18 |
| St. Leonards Co. ... | 7 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| | 53 | 2 | 3 | 17 |

Mr. John Anderson, of the Emporium, reports having forwarded to port during the past week, the following tin:—

| | Tons. | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W. H. Groom ... | 0 | 18 | 0 | 25 |
| S. Cochrane ... | 0 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| Hope of Pikedale ... | 0 | 17 | 3 | 14 |
| Total ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 22 |

Mr. J. Lee reports forwarding the following parcels of tin during the week:—18 casks and 27 bags from J. and W. Christian, Wylie Creek, containing 5 tons 2 qrs. 12 lbs. We understand that this makes a little over 50 tons which has been shipped from this mine within the space of three months and a half.

## THE EAST.

### CHINA.

*(From the Overland Mail, September 26.)*

Rinderpest still prevails at Shanghai. The Emperor's marriage will, it is said, take place on the 15th October. The Miaotzu rebels in Kweichow are said to have been annihilated. Serious disturbances have been apprehended at Ningpo. Matters are now quiet, but fresh trouble may easily arise. Mr. Geoffrey, the French Minister has reached Peking. Extensive inundations have occurred by the bursting of the banks of the Grand Canal near Tientsin. The port of Chinkiang is very favourably reported on as regards the increase of trade. The Pehio is overflowing its banks. The import trade at Tientsin is languishing on account of the heavy imposts levied by Li Hung Chang. That on account of the bursting of the banks of the Yung-ting river, they having recently been repaired under his supervision. An extensive theft of one and a half mile cable has occurred near Shanghai; some of the miscreants have been apprehended.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao.—The Imperial Government disapproves the idea of establishing an arsenal at Whampoa. A new journal has appeared at Macao: the editor of the *Oriente* was arrested for contempt of the Governor the day it appeared, and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment. The Pier Company has commenced operations. A vessel was recently unloaded in twenty-two hours by the aid of the Company's steam appliances. A factory of spurious beer, bottled under forged labels, has been discovered and broken up. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis arrived here on the 12th September, and left for Canton on the 25th.

### JAPAN.

*(From the Gazette.)*

His Imperial Majesty the Mikado has paid a flying visit to Yokohama, which was quite unexpected, there being no previous announcement. His Majesty was on his return to Yedo from his southern trip, and whilst steaming up the bay to that place, suddenly changed his mind, and ordered the fleet to steer for Yokohama. No official ceremony of any kind took place during his visit, which only lasted nine hours. His Majesty was met on landing by Oye Taku, the Acting-Governor, and then proceeded to the Saibansho, where, after partaking of refreshments, he remained until 6 p.m., when a special train was put on to convey his Majesty to Yedo. The authenticity of the reply of the Coreans to the despatch of the Japanese, sent some three years ago, demanding payment of the arrears of tribute, as published in the *Nishin Shinjishi*, has been denied by the Foreign Office, which states that those who have read it are to consider it untrue, inasmuch as the Mikado sent a letter to the Corea three years ago, but as yet no answer has been received. The official denial is discredited. The traffic on the railway has increased to such an extent that two more trains a day have been put on; even this does not meet the requirements of the public, but we understand on the opening of the line through to Yedo in a short time, they will again be increased.

A Government Public Library has been opened at Yedo. The cable for the Simonoseki Straits is being laid. Active measures are being taken by the Japanese to prevent the importation of rinderpest. Full particulars of the loss of the America (s.) by fire have been published. The Court of Inquiry censured the engineer's department for not having kept sufficient steam to work the pumps, and gave as his opinion that the fire was the work of incendiaries. The treasure for Hongkong (some 400,000 dollars) was found to be fused into a solid mass of gold and silver.

### JAVA.

*(From the Straits Times.)*

Experiments have been made in a Government vessel with coal from the Ombilien coal-field (West Coast of Sumatra); the results come to were that Sumatra furnishes coal which can not only stand a comparison with Newcastle coal, but deserves even to be preferred to it. One chief obstacle to working the Ombilien coal-fields on a large scale is the cost of carrying the coal to the coast. Coal-fields in Java, too; some years ago, Mr. Cores de Vries applied to the Government for a concession to work a coal-mine at Wijnkoop's Bay on that island, which was refused him.

Samarang and other places in Java are now visited by Mr. Cernuschi, editor and part owner of *Le Siecle*, a French newspaper. Mr. Cernuschi began his interesting journey with a voyage to New York, continued it over the Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, went there on board a steamer which brought him on to Japan, visited afterwards Pekin, and a portion of the inland of Mongolia; after this he left via Singapore for Java, where the Government recommended to him Mr. Van Kinsbergen as cicerone. He will then take a peep at British India, travelling overland from Calcutta to Bombay, to return at last to France.

The High Court of Justice of Netherlands India has authorised proceedings to be taken against the Assistant Resident Djocdjocorta, who had been charged by the Chinese opium farmer there with having received part of the rent of the farm, but refused to grant receipts for the same.

On the 5th and 6th September, two campongs caught fire at Batavia, and were mostly burnt down; the damage done was enormous, hundreds of brick and bamboo houses having fallen a prey to the flames.

Maravilla Cocoa.—Opinions of the Press—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*.

Maravilla Cocoa.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Homœopathic Cocoa.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree of purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

Soluble Chocolate.—Made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.—Adv.

## MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all Chemists and Druggists; price 1s 6d.

SENIOR'S TRADE MARK is FS over 8 in triangle, to imitate which is felony.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each. All chemists and storekeepers.

MRS. WELSH'S SOOTHING POWDERS, by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-street South.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne "is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"—Medical Times, January 12, 1866.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

Dr. J. Collis' Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, colics, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s, containing double quantity hitherto.

Agents: Sydney, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS.
Agents: Melbourne, FELTON, GRIMWADE, and CO.

MORISON'S PILLS.—This valuable medicine, which has stood a test of 50 years, is now forwarded in regular supplies, and may be obtained from MYERS and SOLOMON, 542 and 544, George-street, Sydney.

INFLUENZA, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN immediately relieves the most distressing cough; it operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, causing a free and healthy expectoration. A single dose will stop the most violent fit of coughing, and in many cases one bottle will effect a cure.

Sold by all chemists, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d bottle; and prepared only by A. WATT and CO., Dispensing Chemists, 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

SUCCESS THE INDEX OF MERIT.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—The public are informed these celebrated plasters have been established 27 years. Patented U. S. 1845. It is supposed and claimed they restore the electrical condition of the part where applied, by which pain and diseased actions cease. But we really know little on this subject, because the properties of medicinal agents can only be known by experience, and this has taught that whenever Allcock's Porous Plasters are applied they do good, often restoring the withered hand, removing the unsightly lump, lengthening the shorter leg, and restoring the lame to walk. But read our testimonials, and if you have a weak spot on your body, try a plaster; the cost is small, being twenty-seven halfpence only. No doubt they impart all the electricity of galvanism to the system needed. We believe this, because they have made greater cures than were ever achieved by the most costly applications.

HAPPY ARE THEY WHO, NEEDING, KNOW.—We publish and refer with pleasure to the following high testimonial of July 6, 1872.

"Manor Road, Folkestone, July 6, 1872.

"To Messrs. Allcock and Co., Liverpool.

"Gentlemen,—Some months ago I suffered severely from lumbago, and could not walk without much pain and difficulty. One day I met a friend, General ——, who advised me to try one of Allcock's Porous Plasters, adding, 'I have one on me at this moment, which has wholly removed an affection similar to the one from which you are suffering.' I had really never before heard of the plasters, but was so struck with what I heard that I immediately procured one and put it on. I found almost instantaneous relief; the pain and stiffness were gone in an hour, and have never since returned. I may add that several friends, including an eminent physician, laughed at my account of my cure; more than one of them, however, including that physician, have owned to me since, that, in consequence of my statement, they have resorted to Allcock's Porous Plasters, when suffering in various ways, and have in every instance found relief. A lady of my acquaintance, who heard from me of these plasters, has tried them with wonderful effect among the suffering poor. She finds the demand for them so great that she wrote to you to ask at what rate you could supply her with plasters for the poor. In answering her question you kindly sent her a supply for gratuitous distribution. To thank you in my own name, and in behalf of my friends and of the poor, I feel it a duty and a pleasure to send you these few lines, of which you may make any use you please.

"J. H. Woodward."

PARALYSIS, Pain in the Chest and Side, Loss of Voice, Lumbago, &c.

"H. D. Brandreth, Liverpool, March 22, 1872.

"Dear Sir—I have been requested by many customers to write and thank you for the great benefit they have received from Allcock's Porous Plasters. I have been in a chemist's business over sixteen years, and have never sold so much of any patent medicine in that time as I have sold of Allcock's Plasters in the last nine months. I therefore shall have much pleasure in giving any person whatever information they may require, as I can recommend them with the greatest confidence. I send a few cases of remarkable recovery that have come under my own notice. A customer, partially paralysed down the left side, sent his son to purchase some of Allcock's Porous Plasters, about three months ago. The latter told him that his father had not been out of the house for more than twelve months. After the application of about five or six plasters he came to see me himself, and great was his joy at having been able to walk nearly two miles to obtain another plaster. A gentleman only yesterday called in to purchase another plaster for a lady who had been suffering from great pain in her chest and side. I asked him how she was getting on, and his reply was, 'The relief is miraculous.' A lady suffering from loss of voice applied one, and in two days she called in and thanked me in her natural voice for recommending it. A gentleman suffering from lumbago was relieved in six hours, and perfectly cured in two days. I could write you dozens of such cases, but I think I have given quite sufficient to show the great value of your plasters. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you please of this.—Yours truly,

"William Challice, Chemist,
34, Villiers-street, Strand, London."

CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—47, South Molton-street, Grosvenor-square, London, August 8, 1872.

Mr. Allcock.—Sir,—After suffering with rheumatism in my right shoulder for six months, and at times the pain was most acute, I procured one of your Plasters, and in two days I was entirely relieved from pain, and have been ever since. I write this, thinking it my duty to sincerely thank you for the relief gained by your Plaster.—I am, Sir, yours thankfully,

E. A. Clark.

HIP DISEASE of THREE YEARS RADICALLY CURED by SEVEN PLASTERS.

The cures of internal tumours of heart and paralytic affections satisfy medical men that it is a peculiar stimulative action upon the absorbent vessels which Allcock's Porous Plasters never fail to impart that produces these results. These troubles, dissections prove, arise from cysts or tumours which press upon the nerves of the part, and which these wonderful plasters cause to be absorbed and removed.

"Lunt, Sefton, Liverpool, October 4, 1870.

"H. D. Brandreth, Esq.

"Dear Sir,—Three years ago my daughter Jane was taken with severe pain in the hip, and her foot was drawn up five inches from the ground. I called in a physician, who said she had hip disease. He treated her for some time, when he told me nothing would help her, and we must make up our minds to lose her. This was about a year ago, and then she could not move a step without crutches. About this time we were advised to try Allcock's Porous Plasters. We got one, and applied it over the hip joint, and it gave her immediate relief. Since then she has used about seven, and she has now for two months walked to school and back every day, and the distance is one and a half miles, and this without any inconvenience. Her mother and I look upon the cure as almost a miracle.—I am, very respectfully yours,

"Thos. Sefton."

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are sold by all Druggists at 1s 1½d each, with full directions for use, or in any size to suit. The yard Plaster is specially recommended for families and physicians. One yard equals 18 Plasters. Price 14s per yard, 7s 6d per half yard, or 4s per quarter.

Principal Agency for Great Britain
(Wholesale and Retail),
57, GREAT CHARLOTTE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Australia and New Zealand:
Messrs. ED. ROW and CO., Wholesale Druggists, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

## HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

BONE DUST. BONE DUST.

To be sold, three to four hundred tons fine BONE DUST, suitable for Colombo, the Mauritius, Java, or New Zealand markets.

Apply to W. P. MANNING, at the office of W. W. Billyard, 32, Hunter-street.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELVY AND CO.'S Pianoforte Gallery, Show Rooms, and Music Warehouse, 321, George-street.
Erard's choice Pianos
Collard's excellent Pianos
Broadwood's choice Pianos
Bord's favourite Parisian Pianos
Mason and Hamlin's American Organs.
LOW-PRICED HARMONIUMS.
Our instalment system is largely used.
New and favourite music just received.
Having a large stock, our pianos are offered at low prices.
ELVY and CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of every description, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. L. GOLDRING, 291, George-street.

PIANOFORTES by ERARD, AUCHER, COLLARD, BROADWOOD, KIRKMAN, BORD, CHAPPELL, and CO., R. ALLISON and SONS, and other CELEBRATED MAKERS just received, for SALE on EASY TERMS.
W. H. PALING'S Music Warehouse, 335, George-st.

MOSS'S PIANOFORTE ROOMS.
PIANOFORTES from the principal LONDON and CONTINENTAL Houses for SALE or HIRE, or by easy mode of payment. HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre. MUSIC, MILITARY INSTRUMENTS.
L. MOSS, Show Rooms, 5, Hunter-street; Stores, New Pitt-street.

## FURNITURE, ETC.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.—The undersigned are the only authorised and recognised agents in the Australian colonies for the sale of the GENUINE Singer's Sewing-machines. The public are cautioned against the spurious imitations recently imported into this colony.
STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 1, Hunter-street.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The success which has hitherto attended the sale of our Lock-stitch Wheeler and Wilson Sewing-machines has caused many imitations. To guard against this our name and address are stamped on the cloth plate of each machine; and, as a further guarantee, we have greatly reduced our list of prices. Circulars post free on application to all parts of the colony.
Also in stock—Singer's Family, £10; Wheeler and Wilson's, from £7 5s; Howe's, at £12 10s; Wanzer's, Weir's, £3; Swiftsure, £5 10s; Express, £6 10s; Tudor, £10 10s; and a variety of hand machines on easy terms of payment. Sewing-machines repaired and adjusted; charges moderate. TURNER and WOOD, 349, Geo.-st.

TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.—Willcox and Gibbs' Sewing-machines. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

THE LITTLE WANZER Family Lock-Stitch Machine, worked by hand or foot.
The PRIZE MACHINE OF THE WORLD, selected for the British Industrial and National Schools, on account of its simplicity and ease of treadling.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers and Binders.

LA SILENCIEUSE SEWING MACHINES.—A large assortment always on hand—Chain-stitch, 55s and 60s; lock-stitch, £6 6s upwards.
PETERSEN, BOESEN, and CO., 14, York-street.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c. Just opened, assortment of Children's Cots and Gilt Pier Glasses. J. NEWTON, Upholsterer, 83, Wynyard-square.

WANTED to SELL, Wheeler and W.'s Machine cheap. Mrs. Ross, 71, Parramatta-street.

WANTED to SELL, a good second-hand PIANO, price £6 10s, a bargain; also a first-class HARMONIUM, price £14 10s.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL, to Country Buyers and parties about to marry, New and Second-hand FURNITURE of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade; largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

## PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Best Brands on SALE by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

BREADSTUFFS
DUFFIELD'S superfine Flour
HART'S superfine Flour
DUNN'S superfine Flour
HART'S household Flour
DUFFIELD'S fine Flour, in ¼, ½, and whole sacks
DUFFIELD'S household Flour, in half-sacks
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, in quarter-sacks.
Also,
New Zealand Oatmeal.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE—superfine, households, and seconds. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-st.

ON SALE, ex Kosciusco, Ben Lomond, &c., &c.
Whybrow's Salad Oil, quarts, pints, half-pints; warranted and Eagle Pickles, Colman's white and blue Starch; Mustard, 7 lb, 1 lb, ½ lb; Light Blue, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Paste Blacking, Taylor's Cocoa, Hair Oil, Nutmegs, Elemé Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Mixed Spice, C. and B. Essences, Finnis Fisher's Hams, S. S. Almonds, Candied Peel, Barcelonas, Walnuts, Coarse Salt, Carb. Soda, Blue Stone, Tartaric Acid, Senna, Tea Twine, &c., &c. BARKER and CO., Importers and Wholesale Grocers, York-street.

TO GROCERS, Provision Merchants, Provedores, &c.—The undersigned have splendid New Zealand Hams and Bacon, in cloth, equal to English. Attention is invited to these. BARKER and CO., York-street.

PORT COOPER CHEESE.—Superior sample landing ex John Knox. H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

COFFEE.—Ceylon plantation No. 1, and Peaberry. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

RICE, SAGO, Tapioca, Black Pepper, Cloves, &c. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

RICE.—Patna rice, ex James Service, from Calcutta. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

RICE.—China rice, ex Onward, from Hongkong, in 56lb. mats.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

PRIME MESS BEEF, in kegs and tierces, best quality guaranteed. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, CLUBS, &c.—EXTRACT of MEAT, for the immediate production of soups, gravies, broths, &c.; imparts a delicious flavour which cannot be obtained by the ordinary process of cooking, and is at once palatable and nutritious. Prepared by ROBERTSON, BROTHERS, Baffle Creek, Queensland. Agents, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street.

MELBOURNE AGENCIES.—SWALLOW and ARIELL'S Biscuits, Bancroft's Oatmeal, J. Kitchen and Sons' Moulds, Yellow and Mottled Soap; Excelsior Co.'s Confectionery; Mayston and Co.'s Paper Bags and Wrapping Paper.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

CARAWAY and Canary Seed, Spanish Juice, Cochin Ginger and Barbary Almonds, now landing ex Kosciusko, from London.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

POTATOES.—Prime Warrnambool, £1 10s and £2 per ton. Street's Wharf, Sussex-street.

POTATOES, first-class, 2s 6d per cwt. by the bag. Commercial Wharf, King-street.

## BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

GOOD-BYE SWEETHEART, by Rhoda Broughton, at MADDOCK'S Select Library, 383, George-st.

MURRAY, DUNLOP, and CO., Importers of Paper, Paper Bags, and Stationery, Bank-court, King-st.

ROSE OF CASTILE.—Books of the Opera, 6d each. KIRBY, next Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street.

CHEAP MUSIC.—Chappell's Musical Magazine, No. 95, containing the "Blue Danube" Waltzes, "Juanita" Quadrilles, Jockey Galop, and 7 other pieces of Dance Music 1s 6d, per post 1s 9d. J. READING and CO., 366, George-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Portraits, of exceeding beauty, for scrap books, &c., unmounted. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANACS for 1873, 1s; by post, 1s 2d. COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, a choice variety ex Mail, at COOKE'S, 570, George-street.

GRAPHIC, LONDON NEWS, FASHIONS, also New Books, by Mail, at COOKE'S, 570, George-st.

FLY TRAPS TO CATCH THEM ALIVE.—Fly Traps at EASTWAY, BROS., 425 George-street.

MEAT COVERS.—Wire Meat Covers, singly or in nests. EASTWAY, BROS., 425, George-street.

FLOWER STANDS, cheap and elegant, at EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 425, George-street.

BUGGY LAMPS, Carriage Lamps, Cab Lamps, &c., cheap, at EASTWAY, BROS., 425, George-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1451842

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 18th November, 1872.

IRON LETTER AND NEWSPAPER RECEIVERS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon on THURSDAY, the 12th December next, from persons willing to contract for the supply of Eight Iron Letter Receivers and Two Iron Newspaper Receivers.

Tenderers must specify the price of each Receiver, which must be supplied according to sample to be seen on application at this Office.

The Tenderers must also state the price at which they are willing to erect, if required, all or any of the Receivers in any part of Sydney or suburbs; such Receivers to be painted with two coats of paint and lettered.

The Receivers to be erected in the following manner, viz., in a stone 3 feet square and 7 inches thick; cut a channel to receive the base of the Receiver 2 inches deep; the channel should then be filled with molten lead and caulked.

If required, the Receivers must be delivered at the Railway Station or at any of the wharfs in Sydney, free of charge; such Receivers to have one coat of paint before delivery.

The Receivers should be ready for erection or delivery within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

Further particulars can be obtained at this Office.

The Tenders must be addressed to the Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, and endorsed "Tender for Iron Letter and Newspaper Receivers."

The successful Tenderer, with two sureties, will be required to enter into a bond for one-third the amount of his Tender.

The amount of duty imposed by the Stamp Duties Act upon the necessary bond and accepted Tender, viz., £12 6d, is to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

The Postmaster-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. A. LLOYD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, November 19, 1872.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police-office in the colony.

Tenderers may be in attendance when the tenders are opened, and the name of the successful tenderer will be announced, if possible, before the duties of the Board have terminated.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

| Nature of Works and Supplies. | Dates to which tenders can be received at this office. |
|---|---|
| Construction of Gun Platforms at Victoria Barracks | 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 3rd December next. |
| Armidale and Grafton Road: Contract 1A, Billgrove's Station to 35 mile Tree; Contract 2A, S. of 35-mile Tree to Oakey's Creek | 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th December next. |
| Bowning to Young Road: Contract 2A, S. of metal at Bowning; Contract 3A, Murray's Selection; Contract 4A, Campbell's Fence | |
| Gunning to Burrowa Road: Contract 1A, N. of felled timber; Contract 2A, Poplen's Creek | |
| Erection of two Bridges on Road Cowra to Forbes, viz.: Kangarooby Creek; Back Creek. | |
| Erection of Lockup, South Grafton | |
| Annual Contracts. Small Stores for Harbours and Rivers Branch, 1873:— Ironmongery and Shipchandlery; Timber; Building Materials; Castings | |
| Repairs, &c., Court and Watch House, Yass | |
| Sale of Tollbar Leases, 1873:— Campbell's Hill; Black Creek; Camberwell; Apple Tree; Scone; Highland Home; Blandford; Kangaroo Flat; Dunmore Bridge; Belmore Bridge; Pitnacree Bridge. | |
| Alterations, &c., in Assistant Superintendent's quarters, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta. | |
| Alterations, &c., Medical Superintendent's quarters, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta | |
| Erection of Bridge over Billybong Creek, at Walbrundry | 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 17th December next. |
| Erection of Bridge over Talbragar, at Cobbora | |
| Erection of Bridge at Wallabadah | |
| Erection of Bridge over Shoalhaven River at Warri | |
| Erection of Bridge over Richmond River at Casino | |
| Erection of Bridge over Winburndale Creek | |
| Erection of Bridge over Duck Creek, at Canonbar | |
| Erection of Bridge over Bogan River, at Bathegala | |
| Erection of three Bridges on Road Dubbo to Warren, viz.:— Brummagem Creek; Sandy Creek; Ellengera Creek | |
| Construction of Punt for Brewarrina | |
| Bridge over Billalong Creek, at Jerilderie | |
| Enlarging Tathra Wharf | |
| Annual Contracts. Harbours and Rivers Branch, 1873. Supply of Coals for Dredges and Tugs, viz.:— Sydney Harbour and Fitzroy Dock; Hunter River; Newcastle; Shoalhaven River; Macleay River | 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 24th December next. |
| Towing Silt Punts attached to Dredge Hercules, Sydney | |

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PROSPECTUS of THE ANCHOR ALLUVIAL SLUICING AND QUARTZ REEF MINING COMPANY, MARENGO PLAINS, CLARENCE RIVER.

Capital £1250, in 250 Shares of £5 each.
100 fully paid-up Shares and £250 cash are reserved for the original proprietors, and the remaining 150 Shares are to be disposed of at £5 each, of which amount £500 will be placed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEE: Joseph Wearne, Esq., M.L.A., Sydney.
BANKERS: Commercial Banking Company, Haymarket.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown, Sydney.

This property consists of 60 acres of very rich alluvial land, situate at Marengo Plain, in the Clarence River district. There is a never-failing stream of water flowing through the claim, and a quartz reef about 3 feet wide is also found running through the ground. Samples of the ore brought from this fine property have been assayed by Mr. Norrie, whose report is as follows:—

"Sydney Assay Office, 109, William-street.
"This is to certify that the mineral debris sent to this office for examination and report by J. Wearne, Esq., has been assayed for gold, with the following result, viz.:—1000 grains gave 1 grain and 35-hundredths of fine gold, which is equal to 27 oz. 2 dwts. 9 grs. per ton. The mineral debris is a titaniferous silicate, sp. g. 4·3, among which are innumerable zircons, having a sp. g. 4·5, both varieties the same, white and coloured.
"(Signed) J. S. NORRIE, Assayer."

In addition to its auriferous deposits, there is every indication of precious stones being also found in the alluvial, as several specimens of rubies, &c., were found in the wash-dirt, and the lapidary to whom they were shown gave it as his opinion that diamonds would be found where those stones came from.

It is considered that £100 will be sufficient to put the ground into working order, as the sinking will not be more than from four to six feet in the alluvial, and good returns for the outlay may therefore be expected in a very short time from the commencement of the work.

Shares may be had on application to J. WEARNE, Esq., M.L.A.; or at the office of the Company, Barker-street, Sydney.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 362, George-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
A Branch of this Bank has been opened for the transaction of banking business at SOLFERINO, Clarence River district, in the colony of New South Wales.
VINCENT W. GIBLIN, General Manager.
Sydney, 2nd November, 1872.

AUSTRALIAN MINING AND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
Offices—8 and 9, Lime-street-square, London, E.C.

The undersigned beg to notify that, in view of the requirements of an agency for offering to European capitalists the opportunities afforded for investment in Colonial Mining Properties and Stocks, they have resolved to establish in London an Agency having for its object that end.

The objects to which their attention will be given will be chiefly that of bringing into notice the vast importance of the mineral resources of the Colonies, and the opportunities of investment in bona fide stocks, which require merely to have their existence properly notified and their natures explained.

The fact of the advertisers having at the present time an introduction to nearly all the European markets by their contracts with the various Governments for the sale of other Colonial products, must point to the opportunities afforded for successfully submitting to Home Capitalists the disposal of Mineral Properties, either by way of sale or the formation into Joint Stock Companies, and from their standing they rely on establishing the confidence of investors.

In the event of the latter treatment of the subjects, the assistance of Brokers of the highest reputation will be secured.

The present offices and premises of the firm, situated in the heart of business in London, will be availed of for exhibition of specimens and samples of the various products; and as an opportunity for storage of such consignments of mining products as their colonial friends may please to favour them with, they feel assured that they can offer unexceptionable advantages.

The requirements of such an Agency as is now proposed have, it is well known, been long felt; and from their long connection with the Colonies and their experience in the objects under consideration, the advertisers hope, with confidence, to afford the means on the one hand for assistance to the Colonists in disposing of their properties and stocks, and to the European capitalists the investment of their moneys.

The prompt communication with England by cable will enable proprietors of Mining and other Stocks to convey their instructions for disposal of the same, so as to ensure realisation conformably to the market quotations in the Colonies, and the best precautions will be taken to provide for this end.

Arrangements for Sub-agencies in the various Colonies of Victoria, Queensland, Adelaide, and New Zealand are in course of progress, particulars whereof will, when precisely determined, be published.

A scale of the proposed charges for the business (subject to special arrangements) will be found with the Agents, whose duties it will be to receive and entertain the matters submitted for consideration.

H. M. WHITEHEAD and CO.

AGENTS:
New South Wales—Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Victoria—Arrangements pending.
Queensland—Arrangements pending.
Solicitors: Messrs. Want and Johnson, Sydney.

MAITLAND BAR QUARTZ CRUSHING CO.—Intending subscribers are reminded that the List will CLOSE in a few days.
H. WELLINGS, Greville's Rooms.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

Principal Board of Directors:
George King, Esq., Chairman.
Professor John Smith, M.D., Deputy-Chairman.
Samuel Lyons, Esq. J. H. Goodlet, Esq.
Edwin Thomas Beilby, Esq. John Fairfax, Esq.
Actuary, M. A. Black, F.I.A.
MEMBERS INCUR NO LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP.
The annual income exceeds .. .. £247,016
The realised assets of the society exceed 980,810

Forms of proposal for Assurance, copies of the Prospectus, and every information may be obtained, without expense, on application at the principal or any branch office, or from any of the Society's Agents throughout the colonies.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, General Secretary.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
BRANCHES of this Bank are now opened at COPPERFIELD, and GEORGE TOWN (Etheridge), in the colony of Queensland; and LION TOWN (Solferino), in th colony.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, October 21, 1872.

REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES.
THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000.
Only Society in the colony in which Insurers, without liability, participate equally with shareholders in the annual division of profits.
Losses by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
FIRE INSURANCES promptly effected, at lowest rates.
Offices, 235, Pitt-street.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

NORWICH UNION FIRE and LIFE OFFICES.—Established 1806 and 1821.—United capital, £2,550,000. Claims promptly settled in Sydney at the OFFICES, 181, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., Chairman.
S. A. Joseph, Esq. | Robert Saddington, Esq.
Henry Prince, Esq. | E. Vickery, Esq.
London Branch—C. M. Smith, Esq., Manager.
Risks taken at lowest current rates.
Marine policies made payable in London, or any of the Company's agencies when required. A table of rates may be obtained at the Company's Office, 91, Pitt-street.
E. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £840,000.
Established in 1803. Losses paid since the foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, 129, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MARINE INSURANCES
effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London, if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

VICTORIA LIFE and GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New Pitt-street, Sydney.—LIFE INSURANCES effected on most favourable terms, and when combined with fidelity guarantees, at VERY REDUCED RATES.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE POLICIES issued to all DEPARTMENTS of the GOVERNMENT SERVICE.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.

THE KING GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
Scrip is now ready for issue, and can be had on execution of the Deed of Settlement.
J. L. C. RANKEN, Manager, 227, George-street.
26th November, 1872.

## STOCK, SHARES AND MONEY.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.
£500,000 issued under Queensland Government Loan Act of 1872, 36 Victoria No. 24.
The undersigned have been appointed by the Queensland Government BROKERS in Sydney for the loan to be issued in terms of advertisement of 7th November, 1872.
Copy of the Act of Parliament, forms of tender, and all information connected with the loan, may be obtained on application. No commission will be charged to tenderers.
LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street.
J. MULLENS, 131, Pitt-street.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.
£20,000 TO LEND on Freehold or Leasehold properties in Sydney and the suburbs, by the PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, repayable, principal and interest, by easy monthly instalments, extending over a given number of years. Full particulars on application to
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.
Office—305, George-street.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING, LAND AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. is allowed on sums of money from £1 to £1000, deposited in the society for six or twelve months.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

FOR SALE.—A great bargain—ONE TWELFTH INTEREST in two Blocks of Quartz Reefs, situated at Clear Creek; 120 tons stone now ready for crushing, which will yield 4 to 5 oz. per ton. Apply to
T. BULMAN and CO., Royal Mining Exchange, 319, George-street.

MONEY. MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.
96, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.
The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.
BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).
MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can be obtained for any period, and RENEWALS arranged for if required.
ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

MONEY. NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Capital, £50,000. Offices—51, Hunter-street.
The Directors of this Company negotiate monetary and financial business of every description.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can also be procured for any period, and renewals arranged for if required.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, life assurance policies, or any other tangible security.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
All transactions held strictly confidential.
NO BILLS REDISCOUNTED.
Every facility given to borrowers, and advances made within a few hours after application, if approved of.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5, Saturdays, 9 to 1.
EDGAR RAY, Manager.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School. First established in Sydney.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments of 1s in the pound. Persons desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.
ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.
ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, (freehold or leasehold), merchandise, bonded certificates, stock and shares, Assurance Policies, or any other tangible security.
LEGACIES, bequests and reversionary interests purchased or advanced upon.
Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms may be had gratis.
No Bills Rediscounted.

£4000 TO BE LENT in sums of £500 and upwards, on town or country properties, at current rates of interest. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Solicitor, 32, Hunter-street.

£7000 TO LEND, in large or small amounts, on security of city property. WANT and JOHNSON, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SHARES FOR SALE.
NORTH STAR, Little River, Grafton, now raising Golden Stone.
HOMEWARD BOUND REEF, Nos. 3 and 4.
1 SHARE SHELLAMALEER, No. 4 North, £45.
CHARLES BACON, 313, George-street.

SHARES and DEBENTURES may always be obtained or disposed of on application to
W. T. MUSTON and CO., Stock and Share Brokers, Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street.

£10,000.—Wanted, TEN THOUSAND POUNDS worth of City of Sydney DEBENTURES.
FRANK B. TREATT, 44, Hunter-street.

TIN SHARES.—PARCELS of Ruby Creek, Karaula, Stanthorpe, Broadwater, Peberdy, and Queensland for SALE on approved terms, a bargain.
W. WESTGARTH and SON, Spring-street.

WANTED, Peak Downs, Carroll and Beards, Rapps, Joint Stock and City Banks. For SALE, Beyers and Holtermans, Krohmanns, Monte Christos, &c.
B. Plaskett Rodd, 132, Pitt-street.

ATLAS ENGINE WORKS, DAVY and CO.—For SALE, £100 SHARE, fully paid-up; price, £92 10s.
SOUL and SON, 80, King-street.

200 SYDNEY OMNIBUS SHARES for SALE. LEWIS and CO., 108, Pitt-street.

400 ROYAL GEORGE, Monte Christo, City of Sydney, 100 Williams, Dayspring, Band of Hope, Golden Streak, Gold; Peak D. Consols, Rosewood, and Mulloon Copper; Ruby, Sydney, and Elsmore, Tin. C. V. ADRAIN, 289, George-street.

FOR SALE Krombit, 1 PRO. SHARE Perseverance Copper, Eclipse Gold, Ancient and Modern Briton, and other tin. F. C. PARKES and CO., Bank-chambers, King and George streets.

| MONTE CHRISTOS | CARROLL and BEARDS |
|---|---|
| Hickson Creightons | Browns |
| Beyers and Holtermans | Allens N. Reef |
| City Bank | Grenfell Consols |
| British Lions | Engel's Grenfell. |

JAMES PRINGLE, 143, Pitt-street.

| J. W. WATKIN has for SALE, | |
|---|---|
| Williams, GOLD | Hickson, C., and Beard |
| Krohmanns | City of Sydney, Tuena |
| Mount Perry, COPPER | Normanby. |

FOR SALE, Beyers and Holtermans, Browns, Hicksons, C. and Beards; also Tin and Copper SHARES. Wanted—Rapps, Marcolini, Monte Christo, and Star of Peace, Daysprings. C. H. Rooke, Greville's Rooms.

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

DOLLOND AND CO., Manufacturing Opticians, 1, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.
Established 1750.
By appointment to H. M. the Queen, Royal National Life Boat Institution, &c., &c.
Field-glass, in sling case, from 42s.
The unrivalled guinea opera-glass
Pocket Aneroids, with altitude scale, £3 10s
Astronomical, Naval, Military, and Tourist Telescopes, Spectacles and Eye-glasses,
Theodolites, Levels, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, and Thermometers.
Inventors of the improved Y level.
Shippers and Merchants supplied on liberal terms.
Catalogues on application.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
RUM—Lowndes's and Preston's, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, 30 o.p., and Lemon Hart's, 12 o.p.
Queensland ditto ditto ditto
BRANDY—Martell's dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases
Hennessy's pale ditto ditto ditto; also, fine old brandies, vintage 1856 and '58
WHISKY—Stewart's Scotch, and Thorne's Irish, Scotch, in cases
Stewart's Glenlivet, and Jamieson's, in bulk
GENEVA—Capsuled and labelled, 3 to 4 gallon cases
Burnett's Old Tom, white spirit, 62 o.p.
PORTS and SHERRIES of all qualities
CHAMPAGNES—Piper's, Heidsieck's, Moet's, Roederer's and others
No. 2 Moselle, Sparkling and Still HOCK, Ginger Wine
Candle Cotton
Sir Robert Burnett's Vinegar, in bulk and case
W. White and Sons' Clay Pipes
Flour of Sulphur.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.

BISQUIT and CO.'S BRANDY, dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, octaves, and cases.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents.

ALBURY WINES for SALE, by STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents of James T. Fallon, Macquarie-place.

ELEMES, Currants, Candied Peel, Groats Caraways, Barcelonas, Red Herrings, 1-lb. Salmon, Blacking, Grocers' and Seaming Twines.
T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 183, Pitt-street.

DENIS MOUNIE and CO.'S celebrated Brandies. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., Agents.

FOR SALE, Pepper, Pimento, Chinese Oil, now landing Cinnamon. F. F. Leeder and Co., 3, Jamison-st.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents on the most favourable terms.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
BRANDY—Martell's and C. S. V. P. in bulk, and, to arrive, Hennessy's, in case
RUM—Lowndes' and Lamb's, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
GENEVA—"J.D.K.Z." and "KEY," 3 3-32 gallons to 3 12-32 gallons
WHISKY—John Stewart and Co.'s Scotch, to arrive
WINES—Port and sherry, finest to ordinary, in bulk and case
BITTERS—Pomegranate and Orange
BEER—Tennent's, M'Ewan's, and Ind, Coope, and Co.'s, bottled, to arrive
TEAS—Fine to finest Congou, in chests, halves, and boxes, ex Figaro
CANDLES—De Roubaix Jenar's and Brandon's, full weights
WOOLPACKS—(open at side and end), full 10½ lbs.; cornsacks, 2½ lbs.; canvas and twine
FENCING WIRE—Whitecross Co.'s, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10
OILS, COLOURS, and PAINTS—North British Colour Co.'s
BLASTING POWDER—Kames Co.'s, to arrive in 48-lb. kegs.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED
Lowndes's rum
Port and sherry, case and casks
Hennessy's case brandy
Whisky, Irish, case and casks
Champagne
Linseed oil, in casks and drums
Brandon's candles
Patna and China rice
China preserves
Calcutta lines
White lead
Sheet lead
Shot
Bangor slates
Pig iron
Cotton waste
Coarse and fine salt
Canvas
Congou tea, chests and halves.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
PORTER—Byass's, pints and quarts, new brew, capsuled with trade mark
SHERRIES—Cosens', Amo., and Masonic, S.SS and Crown, also other good wines
VINO DE PASTA—fine pale sherry, in octaves, and quarter-casks
PORTS—Hunt's, one to four diamond; and Roughton's, best qualities, in bulk and case
CLARETS—very finest to ordinary
OLD TOM—Burnett's and Lowndes', 120-32, small contents
GENEVA—Key and JDKZ, capsuled and labelled, all sizes, 22 to 24 u. p.
NECTAR GENEVA—in white bottles
RUM—Lowndes', 30 overproof, in quarters
RED WINE—in quarters, dark colour
BRANDY—Martell's dark and pale in bulk, and pale in cases
OPIUM—Turkey, in 10-lb. tins
SALT—coarse, fine, and rock
SHEET LEAD—all sizes
PIG IRON—Clyde, Calder, and Govan
HOOP IRON, and Coopers' Rivets
MUNTZ'S METAL and NAILS—all sizes
TOBACCOS—Cameron's, Raven, and Cable twist—Signet and Orion 10's
OILMEN'S STORES—Whybrow's Salad Oils, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Colman's Starch and Blue, Mustards, Durham superfine, &c.
WOOLPACKS—full 10½ lbs
RAISINS—Chesmes and Hawkesbury.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS.—The undersigned Sole Agents for Messrs. W. CAMERON and CO., of Virginia, have for SALE, Raven and Cable twist; also Signet and Orion 10's.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Porphyry, Reisling, Muscat, Shiraz, Verdeilho. Bird and Co., Circular Quay.

TENNENT'S ALE. TENNENT'S ALE.
2800 dozen quarts Tennent's Ale, the finest ale in the colony, 9s 6d per single dozen, or 9s by the cask.
1000 dozen pints ditto, 2 dozen for 12s 6d, or 6s by the cask.
N.B.—Delivered to any part of the city or suburbs.
C. KIDMAN and SON, South Head Road, and branch establishments.

EMERY SOAP brilliantly polishes all metals, removes all traces of occupation which begrime the hands. Housekeepers, engineers, mechanics, try it. Sold everywhere.
LONG and CO., Agents, 287, George-street.

ROCK SALT.—Large Lumps.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

CARMICHAEL'S PORPHYRY.—Agents for this favourite Australian wine, Bird and Co., Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, a pair Avery's SCALES, half-ton weights. THOMAS BLAKE, 2, Clyde-street, Miller's Point.

QUICKSILVER on SALE, by S. ZOLLNER, 84, York-street.

ENGINES for SALE.—Two pairs of Vertical High-pressure, 9-inch cylinder, 10-inch stroke, suitable for a steam yacht, lighter, or coasting vessel. GO-AHEAD (s.s.), Mort's Dock.

CHANDELIERS, CHANDELIERS.—ALLAN A. MARSHALL and CO. invite the inspection of intending purchasers to their large and varied assortment of crystal and bronze Chandeliers, in new and elegant designs. Gas-fitting in all its branches carried on on the most reasonable terms. Allen A. Marshall and Co., 8, Macquarie-place.

NOBEL'S GIANT BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, patented in New South Wales 30th May, 1872.—100 CASES, part of a direct shipment to Maxwell Reynolds, of Melbourne, made by Alfred Nobel, of Hamburg, the inventor and patentee
For SALE by
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO., Agents for A. R. Green, Attorney for Alfred Nobel.

STAFFORDSHIRE WAREHOUSE, 611, George-street South. On SALE, very cheap, Dinner Sets, China, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Chamber Sets. A great variety of Glassware, consisting of cut decanters, goblets, wine glasses, salts, butters, sugars, vases, flower stands, &c.
Mrs. G. LANE.

TANKS. Tanks. Tanks.—Best brands on SALE. Apply EDMUND E. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

MUNTZ Yellow Metal SHEATHING, and Composition Nails. J. LEVICK and CO., 264, George-st.

MADAGASCAR SUGAR MATS on SALE. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d pair. Ellis, 230, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

UNMISTAKABLE Bargains in Fancy Goods, Workboxes, Desks, Albums, and Toys. Ellis, 230, Pitt-st.

STEAM-ENGINE, 30 h.p., and Boiler, for SALE. Shares in payment. 8, King-street.

ON SALE.—DEVOE'S KEROSENE, COLZA OIL, a few tons 3-16, 1 4, 5-16, 3-8 Round and Angle IRON, cheap for cash.
W. FOY, 278, George-street.

## DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC.

DENISON HOUSE, 376, 378, and 380, George-street.
NEW GOODS ex MAIL STEAMER
Choice PARISIAN MILLINERY
NEW SHAPES in STRAW, MILAN, RICE, TUSCAN, and LEGHORN HATS.
NEW RIBBONS.
NEW WREATHS, DROOPS, and TRIMMING FLOWERS.
NEW LACE GOODS.
FIRST CHOICE JOSEPHINES.
A beautiful assortment of FANS
Ladies' MOROCCO BAGS.
THOMPSON and GILES.

VERY BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES, ex Royal Mail Steamer Behar
MOST ATTRACTIVE EXPOSITION IN OUR NEW SHOWROOMS, THIS MORNING.
We have much pleasure in directing attention to our very large importations by the mail steamer.
Our London partner had just returned from a business tour to Antwerp, Brussels, Aix-la-Chappelle, Coblentz, Basle, Zurich, Geneva, Chambery, Grenoble, Lyons, and Paris, visiting the chief manufactories, and making selections for our midsummer season.
This entire shipment will be on view to-day, and embracing SPECIALITIES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. We politely solicit Ladies, Families, and Visitors now in Sydney to make a visit of inspection.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, per Mail Steamer Behar.—A large assortment, very choice. Prices strictly moderate. On view This Day, at Mrs. T. H. GRIFFITHS, opposite Post-office, Newtown Road.

MRS. T. H. GRIFFITHS has received, per Behar Mail Steamer, Flowers, real laces, fashionable shaped hats; silk, lisle, and real Balbriggan h se. Also, large assortment of fancy goods of every description, suitable for Christmas and the coming holidays. Address opposite Post-office, Newtown Road.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS in endless variety. M. C Bohrsmann, Berlin Emporium, 39, South Head Rd.

MAIL STEAMER BEHAR.—Real Lace EDGINGS, in Valenciennes, Maltese, Mechlin, &c.; real lace collars, sets, and sleeves.
J. Q. CARTER, opposite Royal Hotel, George-street.

MILLINERY.—Just opened, 1 case French Millinery, Bonnets, Berthas, Fichus. Hopson's, 598, Geo.-st.

MILLINERY.—1 Case Novelties for the approaching season, Dolly Varden Hats, all sizes. HOPSON'S.

KELK AND ALFORD.
EX MAIL STEAMER.
BULLION and KNOTTED SILK FRINGES
REAL and IMITATION LACES
SETS and COLLARETTES
BROCHE and WATERED RIBBONS
JAPANESE and MIKADO SILKS, &c., &c., &c.
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES.
KELK and ALFORD, 415, George-street.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER COATS, ready for use, at low charges; alpaca coats, from 6s 9d to 16s; silk and dress coats, from 21s to 25s; linen coats, white or drab, 9s; white vests, 3s 6d.
ZIONS, Tailor, 409, George-street.

GENTLEMEN'S Marcella and Silk Vestings, to measure, from 11s to 20s. ZIONS, Tailor, 409, Geo.-st.

CRICKETING and BOATING.—Gentlemen are politely requested to notice Zions's 17s flannel trousers; ditto shirts, 16s.
ZIONS, 409, George-street.

TO LADIES.—Morocco Boots, in the newest styles and best make. B. COCKS, 369, George-street.

LADIES' BOOTS of superior quality, in bronze, glacé plain and fancy Kid. B. COCKS, George-street.

## BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

GALVANIZED IRON, "Crown," all lengths, ex Kosciusko, reduced prices. Goodlet & Smith, 483, Geo.-st.

RAW and Boiled OILS, in drums and barrels, now landing. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street.

TURPENTINE, in drums and cases; Kent's BRUSHWARE, assorted.

PAPERHANGINGS in great variety, from 3½d per roll by the bale. Patterns sent free.

GOLD LEAF, Gold Size, Varnishes, Dry Colours. WALTER RENNY, 170, Pitt-street.

VARNISHES. Varnishes.—Carriage, copal, &c., cheapest and best in Sydney. Speck, 85, Market-st.

RED LEAD (Blundell, Spence, and Co). W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

CORRUGATED IRON, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 feet. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES and Register Stoves, new designs, reduced prices. Cary, Railway Bridge.

GALVANIZED IRON (second-hand) Contractors' Wrought Iron CHAIRS for SALE. 8, King-street.

## BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An old established and lucrative General BUSINESS, on one of the northern rivers, doing a good and increasing trade. Satisfactory reasons given for the present proprietors being desirous of disposing of same. For further particulars as to terms, &c., &c., apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR SALE, a bargain, old-established FRUIT and CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS, 777, George-st. S.

SYDNEY and Melbourne Dining Rooms, including furniture, for SALE. 30, corner Kent and Erskine sts.

BUSINESS for SALE—capital Fruit and Confectionery. 741, George-street S., opp. Christ Church.

WANTED, to dispose of the London Pie BUSINESS; Low rent. 711, George-street South.

## HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

ASHFIELD.—For private SALE, on liberal terms that commodious Family Residence, MILTON HOUSE, together with the Grounds, Orchard, and Vineyard.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

BURWOOD.—LAND for SALE, Redmire Estate. Ten-acre villa sites, on easy terms. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

BURWOOD.—Choice SITES, in main street, near Station, and close to new Church, FOR SALE, in allotments, on easy terms. Money advanced to build if required. B. NOTT, 305, George-street.

CHARLES-STREET, off PARRAMATTA-ST.—For SALE, vacant BLOCK, 72 feet by 38 feet, suitable for mechanic's residence.
C. S. JONES, 174, Pitt-street.

PRIVATE SALE.—That magnificent Freehold Estate, DRAINWELL, situate at the PARRAMATTA JUNCTION, consisting of 189 acres and 10 perches of highly improved land, orchard, vineyard, &c., with Cottage Residence thereon erected, containing 11 rooms, cellar, &c.; stables, coach-house, hay-loft, gardener's cottage, &c. Apply to RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TARA, OCEAN-STREET, WOOLLAHRA.—For PRIVATE SALE, on liberal terms, this first-class commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE, with 3½ acres improved grounds. RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

## HORSES AND VEHICLES.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! WAGGONS! CARTS, &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony. Buggies, £26; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £13, at ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY, Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the Works.

FOR SALE, HORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness; Saddle, Bridle, &c. J. MACMASTER, 489, George-street.

FOR SALE, a bargain, a Victoria Park PHAETON. James A. Lyttle, coachbuilder, Elizabeth-street.

DAPPLE GREY, 16 hands, first-class Buggy and Saddle HORSE, £20. KNIGHT, Castlereagh-st.

PAIR Well Bred Bay Buggy HORSES, £20; handsome Grey Hack, £18; Buggy Cob, £12. KNIGHT.

HORSE, Buggy, and Harness, £25; Bay Horse, Saddle and Bridle, £9; Spring-cart, £7. KNIGHT.

NEW Buggy Sociable £45; Light Hooded Buggy Phaeton, £46; Double Seat Buggy, £30. KNIGHT.

AMERICAN Express Waggon, £35; Waggonette, £30; Dogcart, £14; Tray Buggy, £36; Saddles, 30s.

BAY Finest Buggy HORSE in the city, £25; handsome bay stylish buggy Horse, £20; roan, 16 hands, suitable for a brougham, £18. M'CARTY and CO., 250, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

BLACK COB, up to weight, £10; good Hack, saddle and bridle, £8. M'CARTY and CO., Pitt-street.

FIRST-CLASS SOCIABLE, £45; Baker's Cart, £12; Park Phaeton, £35; 4-seated Buggy and harness, £30; single-seat, £18; Dogcart, £15; Pagnel Cart and harness, £20. M'Carty and Co., 250, Pitt-st., opp. Moore's; and 235, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to purchase a Dealer's Spring-CART and HORSE; state price. A. B. C., HERALD.

WANTED, a second-hand Dogcart BUGGY. Apply 197, Castlereagh-street.

## STOCK AND STATIONS.

CHOICE MUDGEE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
For SALE, a most beautiful piece of country, adjoining the far-famed wool-producing estates of N. P. Bayly, "Havilah," and James J. Riley, "Loowee," known as "Wet Swamp," and "Hawkins Bingman's" runs, consisting of about 1600 acres of purchased land, with 20 sections of land, pre-emptive and auction, rent from the Government, making in all about 17,000 acres, having about 6 miles frontage to the Lawson's Creek, one block of about 5 miles square. With this land will be sold about 2056 mixed ewes and 35 rams, all of the noted LUE pure bred sheep. For all further particulars apply to Messrs. CAMPBELL and CO., Campbell's Wharf; or to Messrs. CROSSING and COX, Mudgee; or to Mr. RILEY, Glenmore, Penrith, where plan of the property can be seen.

FOR SALE, privately, a STATION in the New England district, together with 2500 head of cattle, in excellent condition.
G. F. WANT, Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney.

NULLA NULLA STATION, NORTH KENNEDY, QUEENSLAND.
The above splendid CATTLE STATION, without Stock; area over 360 square miles, well watered; improvements.
Particulars on application to
FENWICK and SCOTT, Brisbane.

PURE NEGRETTI RAMS, FROM THE CELEBRATED FLOCKS OF PETER GODDEFROY.
For private SALE, in one or more lots, Twenty thoroughbred Rams from the above flocks, just landed ex Eilen, from Hamburg.
Rams may be inspected at Quarantine Station, Moore Park.
Pedigree, samples of wool, and further particulars, from the undersigned.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN.

FOR SALE, 2000 Good Healthy Breeding EWES. None broken-mouthed. Immediate delivery on station Merri Merri, new Coonamble. Apply WILLIAM M. CONNELL, 134, William-street.

## AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Saddle and Harness Horse.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock,
A handsome black gelding, by Kingston, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

Country Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Andrew Morrison to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A chesnut horse, broken to saddle and harness
A ditto ditto ditto, to saddle
A black ditto ditto, ditto.

Unredeemed Pledges.

DUNN and LAWSON will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Messrs. Brockstein and Son, of Elizabeth-street, consisting of guns, revolvers, gold and silver watches, chains, alberts, brooches, earrings, &c.

Celebrated Trotting Mare.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 12 o'clock,
LUBRA, the celebrated fast trotting mare; can do a mile in three minutes. She is broken to saddle and harness, is exceedingly quiet, and without doubt one of the finest goers in Sydney.

YOUNG HORSES.

At Camperdown, on THURSDAY, 28th instant.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Messrs. Henderson, Brothers, Goulburn, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of heavy draught colts and fillies, broken and unbroken.
There are several pairs of handsome greys, and a number of upstanding carriage and 'bus horses.

The Noted Steeplechase Horse MOUNT.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Parnell to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
MOUNT, a handsome chesnut horse, by Romulus out of a Whisker mare, bred by J. Warden, Esq. Mount has won eight hurdle races out of nine.

HORSES. HORSES.

BUTLER and INGLIS have received instructions from Messrs. C. and H. Dunn, of the Caks, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock,
20 head of useful upstanding young horses, broken and unbroken, suitable for heavy draught and light harness; also a few good hacks.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Fitzpatrick, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
211 prime fat cattle, in lots, very superior; from the Lower Macquarie.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
120 prime fat cattle, in lots, pick of those sold on Monday.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by W. F. Buchanan, Esq., to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1960 prime and weighty fat wethers, from his Coonamble station, full fleece.

Fat Sheep.

JOHN A. TURNER has been instructed by Mr. Mayo to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, on FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock,
100 very prime sheep per steamer, from Maitland.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouse, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 27th November, at half-past 2 o'clock,
1650 bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothing, Drapery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 11.
At the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, CHRONOMETER, by PARKINSON and Frodsham
Carpenters' tools, quadrant, aneroid, &c.
FURNITURE, new and second-hand, great variety
GENUINE JEWELLERY, fancy goods, OLEOGRAPHS
Bedsteads and bedding, books, and sundries.
DRAWING and DINING ROOM SUITES, in rep, &c.

Under Bill of Sale.

THURSDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Stock-in-trade of a Fancy Goods and Toy Bazaar
Shop Fixtures, Counter, Glass Cases, Shelving, &c.
Household Furniture and Effects.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, No. 629, George-street, Haymarket,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and GRISDALE will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 28th November, at 11 o'clock, the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. I. Himmelhoch, 294, Castlereagh-street. For particulars see HERALD 21st and 23rd Nov.

To Furniture Dealers, Connoisseurs, and others.

LISTER and GRISDALE will sell by auction, on the premises, No. 8, Charles-street, off Liverpool-street, near South Head Road, on THURSDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, household furniture, consisting of bedsteads, chests of drawers, tables, chairs, crockery, cooking utensils, &c.; also several mechanical working models and miniature models of carriages, &c. No reserve.

THURDAY, 28th November, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, No. 21, Prince-street North.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
Household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, tables, chairs, washstands, bedsteads, bedding, portable hand fire engine, crockery, glass, &c.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, 296, George-street, opposite Margaret-street, at present occupied by Mr. Gustave Lind, tobacconist.
Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.
The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE of
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff
Meerschaum, Briar-wood, and Myall Pipes
Amber Mouth-pieces, Cigar-holders, Pipe-stems
Fancy Sticks, Watchmaker's Materials and Tools
Wax Vestas, Cigarettes, Cigar Cases, Fancy Matchboxes
GORE'S NEW PATENT GAS FURNACES FOR SMELTING, ASSORTED SIZES
Fittings, Glass Cases, Weighing Machine
And Sundries.

To Tobacconists, Watchmakers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. G. Lind (in consequence of his departure for Europe) to sell by auction, on the premises, 296, George-street, THIS DAY, 27th November, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, shop fittings, counters, show cases, &c.

The WATCHMAKERS' MATERIALS and TOOLS will be the first lot offered.
Terms at sale.

## AUCTION SALES.

TIN ORE AND TIN.
For Sale by Public Auction.

THURSDAY, 28th November.

Including
THE SYDNEY TIN MINING CO. (about 24 tons)
THE QUEENSLAND TIN MINING CO. (about 13 tons)
and about 20 tons from the
REX T. M. CO.
CALEDONIAN
MORNING STAR
BORDER CONSOLS
PRINCE OF WALES
GLENDOWER
and sundry private consignments.

To Tin Smelters, Shippers, Speculators, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on THURSDAY, 28th November, at noon.
Valuable parcels of tin ore and ingot tin.
Reliable assays will be made, and intending purchasers may obtain samples for the same purpose.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 28th November, at 11 o'clock.

ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION.

At the Residence of Mrs. LEWIS MARKS, No. 12, Dynevor-terrace, College-street.

THE WHOLE OF THE MAGNIFICENT DINING, DRAWING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE, selected with great taste and judgment by the late Mr. Lewis Marks when in England
STERLING SILVER
FINEST ELECTROPLATED WARE
SUPERB SEVRES and DRESDEN CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS
OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS
MAGNIFICENT STATE BEDSTEADS, BEDDING &c., &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at No. 12, Dynevor-terrace, on THURSDAY, 28th November, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the magnificent furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
The auctioneers would call especial attention to this sale, as a handsomer ménage is rarely submitted to public competition.

CATALOGUES ARE NOW READY, and may be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

On FRIDAY, 29th November, at 11 o'clock.

At the Residence of W. G. PENNINGTON, Esq., No. 13, Bligh-street.

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
SPLENDID ELECTROPLATED WARE
OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS
BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING, &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at No. 18, Bligh-street, on FRIDAY, 29th November, at 11 o'clock,
The valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 29th instant.

Flowers in bloom, Shrubs, Pot Plants, &c.

To Gentlemen Amateurs, Horticulturists, Gardeners, Dealers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A superb collection of choice flowering plants and bulbs, ornamental pines and shrubs, well established in pots, &c., comprising new imported dahlias, camellias, roses, carnations, picotees, verbenas, fuchsias, pelargoniums, &c.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

MARY SMITH,
Aberdeen-built Schooner,
150 tons burthen,
Well known in the Intercolonial Trade.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, November 27, at 11 o'clock,
The schooner Mary Smith, built at Aberdeen, upon the clipper model.
☞ This fine vessel has made some of the quickest intercolonial runs on record, and is well known on the coast.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

TIN ORE.

Ex Lady Young, from Brisbane.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, November 27, at 11 o'clock,
18 bags tin ore,
Now being assayed.
Also, from Vegetable Creek,
23 bags tin ore
100 ditto ditto, various marks.

Important Trade Sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. P. Logan.

By order of the Official Assignee, F. T. Humphery, Esq.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on the premises, West Maitland, on FRIDAY, November 29, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the valuable stock, consisting of
Groceries
Oilmen's stores
Teas
Sugars
Fruits
Salt, starch
Tobacco
Confectionery
Ironmongery
Earthenware, &c., &c.
After which,
Weighing-machines, iron safe
Candle and soap frames
Iron boilers
2 drays, 4 horses, harness.
Full particulars in catalogues.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Postponed till WEDNESDAY, 3rd December, at 10.30 sharp.

GREAT UNRESERVED CHRISTMAS SALE.

To close accounts for the year;
15,631 Packages.

Under instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

Comprising, ex late arrivals—
Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy
Ports, Sherries, Clarets
Bottled Ale and Porter
Teas, Sugars
Candles, Oils
Raisins, Currants, Candied Peel
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Tinplates
Cornsacks, Woolpacks
Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, &c., &c.

Day of Sale—WEDNESDAY, December 3,
At the City Mart.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, December 3, at half-past 10,
To close accounts for the year,
15,631 packages goods, ex late arrivals.
Terms, liberal.

Imperative and Unreserved Sale of Drapery, &c.

Now landing ex Kosciusko, and Holmsdale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, November 27.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock prompt,
31 cases new and seasonable drapery, &c., comprising—
Fancy grenadines — Scotch twill and byzantine ditto
White longcloths — Crimean shirts
36 to 72 inch greys — Men's tweed suits
Saxony and Welsh flannels — Ditto trousers and vests
Fancy dress stuff — Mole trousers
Alpacas, coburgs — Men's and women's hosiery
Hollands, ticks — French felt hats, caps, &c.
Striped drills — Cambric handkerchiefs, &c.
Lappet and spot books
Men's white shirts
Terms liberal, at sale.

Stock-in-Trade of the late Mrs. Weyman.

Removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 27th November.

MR. C. TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
The stock-in-trade, comprising
Prints, flannels, hosiery, laces
Ribbons, handkerchiefs, skirtings, dress materials
Haberdashery, underclothing
Gloves, nets, straw hats, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
☞ An early attendance is requested owing to the number of lots.

Men's Tuscan and Leghorn Hats
Women's ditto ditto Mushroom and Dolly Varden.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
5 cases of the above.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

Now landing ex Strathnaver.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
7 cases purses, portemonnaies, ladies' bags, albums, baskets, concertinas, &c., &c.
Full particulars in future issue.

60 CASES ENGLISH FURNITURE.

Just opened, in splendid order, ex Golden Sea.

For unreserved Auction Sale, on WEDNESDAY NEXT. 27th instant.
To Furniture Dealers and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.,
60 cases of London-made
FURNITURE
FRAMEWORK
CARPETS and RUGS
CHIMNEY GLASSES, &c.
Comprising:—
Massive oak enclosed sideboard, glass back
Ditto mahogany ditto
Mahogany pedestal registered writing tables
Walnut and mahogany wardrobes, glass doors
Ditto chiffonieres, inlaid
Toilet tables and washstands, assorted
Oak cylinder fall writing table
Walnut devonports, inlaid
Ditto chiffoniere whatnots
Ditto kidney writing tables
Ditto oval loo ditto, with card tables
Marble-top semi-circular washstands
Carved oak hall suites
Walnut corner whatnots, inlaid
Bed-steps, patent pans, assorted
Enclosed music cabinets
Massive mahogany dining tables, patent screws
Elegant walnut couch suites, stuffed, and covered in silk
Ditto crinoline ditto
Oak Cromwell dining ditto, covered leather
Mahogany ditto, ditto
Walnut occasional tables, in variety
Ditto work ditto
Ditto inlaid writing ditto, with drawers
Ditto music stools, carved
Mahogany towel horses
Revolving office chairs
Derby folding ditto
Mahogany sandwich trays and stands
Oak hall chairs
Walnut loo tables
Mahogany bergere chairs
Hat and umbrella stands.
FRAMEWORK.
Walnut oval suites
Ditto long backs
Settees ditto
Couch ditto
Chair frames
Footstool ditto
German suites
Oak inlaid ditto
Carved mahogany cabriole chairs
Ditto Victoria and Albert ditto
Spanish couch suites
Settee suites, with small chairs to match

Best gilt frame chimney-glasses, 40 x 30
Ditto ditto 44 x 34
Ditto ditto 50 x 40

6-4 patent felt carpets
Tapestry ditto
Hearthrugs
Brussels hassocks

Cabriole horsehair
Empty cases, &c.
Terms at sale.

FURNISHING and GENERAL DRAPERY.

Just landed ex Strathnaver.

TO-MORROW, 28th instant, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, at 11 prompt,
Silk tabarets
Super pyramids
Linen ticks
Union ditto
Cotton ditto
Curtains
Felt carpets
Tapestry ditto
Cretons
Toilet and marsala quilts
Toilet covers
4-4 best contract matting, &c.
Terms at sale.

GENERAL DRAPERY CLOTHING, &c.

On FRIDAY, 29th instant, at 11 a.m.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY,
42 packages of new goods, viz.—
Welsh flannels
Millers' moles
72-inch greys
Shepherds' checks
3-4 twilled jeans
Cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed
Stays, parachutes
Silk umbrellas
Dress materials
Gents.' super summer clothing
Boys' ditto ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

FANCY GOODS.

Brushware, Combs, Toys, Dolls, Perfumery, Fancy Ornaments, Vases, Desks, Workboxes, &c., &c.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions from the consignees to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, November 27th, at 11 o'clock,
Fifteen cases of the above, say:
W in diamond S outside over HW,
11-14—3 cases [illegible] dolls, [illegible] marottes, toys, &c.
N over DS,
§16-17—2 ditto transparent glycerine soap and perfumery.
DN over S,
§ ——3 ditto E. P. and gilt sugar baskets, ditto flower vases, ditto trinket stands, ditto brooches.
DN over S over 55,
§27-30—4 cases I. R. toilet combs, assorted sizes, best quality
§26—1 case toilet brushes, fancy
§41-5—2 cases very handsome workboxes, writing desks, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

ELEGANT LUSTRE GASOLIERS and CHANDELIERS.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, THIS DAY November 27th,
4 very elegant 2-light lustre chandeliers or gasoliers, with plated stems
4 ditto 3 ditto, ditto ditto ditto
4 ditto 4 ditto, ditto ditto ditto
Extra bottom dishes and drops, &c.
Terms, cash.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

Highly Important to Chemists and Druggists, Country Practitioners, Dispensers, and others.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, on FRIDAY next, November 29, at 11 o'clock,
EIGHT CASES genuine drugs and chemicals, &c., in stoppered bottles, jars, and other suitable packages.
Terms at sale.
☞ In lots to suit purchasers.

R. CAMPBELL and SONS have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Miners' Exchange, King and George streets, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,

GOLD SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 Krohmanns | 90 Grenfell Consols |
| 100 Comets | 400 Morning Star |
| 500 All Nations | 590 Viceroy |
| 200 Khedive | 50 Great Hawkins Hill Extended |
| 25 Lord and Lady Belmore | 40 Sargent's Reef |
| 500 Royal Alfred | 500 Central Tuena |
| 2 Honest Lawyer (promoters') | 30 Southern Cross |
| | 25 Mogul |
| 50 Nonpareil | 1000 Golden Peg. |
| 100 City of Sydney | |

TIN SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Queensland | 25 Ruby Creek |
| 2 Promoters' Queen of the South | 600 Glen Innes |
| | 2 Promoters' Great Southern Tin. |
| 400 Star of Tenterfield | |

COPPER SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 700 Cowra Copper | 1500 Northern Cowflat |
| 450 Buckinbah | 100 Peak Downs Consols |
| 150 Rosewood | 300 Mulloons. |

Miners' Exchange, King and George streets.

R. CAMPBELL and SONS will sell by auction, at the Miners' Exchange, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 11.30 a.m.,
A large number of gold, tin, and copper shares.
Without reserve.

R. CAMPBELL and SONS will sell by auction, at the Miners' Exchange, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 11.30 a.m.,
Interests in copper land. Also, 16 interests in some of the best claims on the various diggings.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THURSDAY, 28th November, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt.
BANK STOCK,
COPPER, TIN, and GOLD SHARES.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, 28th November, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Several parcels of the above, particulars of which will be advertised to-morrow.
Terms, cash.

It is requested that particulars of shares intended to be included in this sale may be furnished by 4 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON.

LOWER FORT-STREET,
SUPERIOR FAMILY RESIDENCE,
No. 25, Lower Fort-street, now occupied by B. Braun, Esq.,

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 6th DECEMBER,
at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land having a frontage of 25 feet to Lower Fort-street, with a depth of 79 feet, extending to back entrance, on which is that FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 25, Lower Fort-street, built of brick on stone foundation. Containing hall, 6 rooms, dressing-room, bath room, kitchen, scullery, with yard, washhouse, fowl house, &c., at the rear.

☞ This is a favourably situated and substantially built city residence, fitted with all the modern conveniences, and commanding extensive harbour views from both front and back.
Particulars of title can be obtained on application to JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt street.
Terms, liberal.

LANE COVE RIVER,
HUNTER'S HILL.

Delightfully situated VILLA RESIDENCES AND GROUNDS, on Lane Cove River, known as the properties of R. SIMS, Esq.

CLARENCE VILLA,
together with 3½ ACRES of highly improved garden grounds, formerly the property of Jules Joubert, Esq.

MILLTHORPE HOUSE,
a newly-erected handsome stone built Family Residence, now occupied by Mr. Sims, together with about five acres of tastefully laid out grounds, adjoining the property of Edye Manning, Esq.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 9th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above described residences and grounds, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
In the meantime inspection is invited. Cards to view can be obtained on application. The Lane Cove River steamer will land passengers at the jetty on the grounds of each property.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

DEEPDENE ESTATE,
GLENMORE ROAD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from W. G. M'CARTHY, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 20th DECEMBER,
at 11 o'clock,
The DEEPDENE ESTATE,
GLENMORE ROAD.
This well-known beautifully situated Estate has been surveyed, and subdivided as follows:—
LOT 1.—DEEPDENE HOUSE and GROUNDS, comprising an area of 2 ACRES 1 ROOD and 7 PERCHES, having 167 feet frontage to the Glenmore Road.
LOT 2.—Villa site, containing 2 roods and 6 perches, with about 150 feet frontage to the Glenmore Road, adjoining the residence and grounds of M. H. Stephen, Esq.
LOT 3.—Villa site, 1 rood 29 perches, with 118 feet frontage to the Glenmore Road, adjoining the grounds attached to Deepdene House.
LOT 4.—Villa site, 1 acre 3 roods 18 perches, between "Deepdene" and "The Terraces," the residence and grounds of H. Burton Bradley, Esq.
Plan of subdivision may be inspected at the Rooms, where also cards to view may be obtained.
Terms at sale.

To Builders, Small Capitalists, Mechanics, and others.

HUTCHINSON'S ESTATE,
CHIPPENDALE.
UNRESERVED SALE.
By order of the Trustees of the late William Hutchinson, Esq.

FRIDAY, 13th DECEMBER.

A portion of this well-known Estate, containing an area of about THREE ACRES, bounded by Wells and Eveleigh streets and the Railway, divided into convenient Building Allotments.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the trustees of the late William Hutchinson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 13th December,
at 11 o'clock,
The above portion of HUTCHINSON'S CHIPPENDALE ESTATE.
LOT 1.—A reserved portion of the former subdivision in the east side of the Railway, Nos. 22 and 23 of section 1, having about the following frontages:—25 feet to Wells-street, and [illegible] feet to Rose Hill-street; together with the cottage thereon.
LOT 2 comprises 48 allotments, each having 25 feet and upwards frontage to Wells and Eveleigh streets.
A few of these lots are more or less improved.
[illegible] allotment is pegged on the ground, and with the assistance of a lithograph plan can be easily identified.

☞ In bringing a further portion of this well-known estate into the market for UNRESERVED SALE, the Auctioneers are desirous of directing the attention of mechanics, builders, and others, to the favourable opportunity now afforded for investing to advantage in this favourably situated locality, immediately outside the city boundary, and at the same time close to Parramatta-street, the Railway Station, and other densely populated portions of the city.
Lithographic Plans of the subdivision can be obtained on application.
TITLE—TORRENS' ACT.
Terms, easy.

BLIGH DISTRICT.

For Imperative Sale.
THE HADDON RIGGS STATION,
formerly the property of Messrs. Christie and Wentworth.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 4th February, 1873, at 11 o'clock,
The above first-class pastoral property, together with
50,000 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS.
Full particulars of the station and stock may be obtained on application to the auctioneers, or by reference to the extended advertisement in SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of 16th November, and subsequent Saturday's issue of that paper.

THIS DAY.

At half-past 12 o'clock.

To follow the sale of the Circular Quay Lease by Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin.

The undersigned direct attention to the sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, of the lease of the whole of CAMPBELL'S WHARF for one year from 1st January, 1873.
Also,
The lease, for a similar term, of the range of ELEVEN STORES, Campbell's Wharf.
To be held at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 12 o'clock.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

CAMPBELL'S WHARF,
SYDNEY COVE,
adjoining the Circular Quay.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 27th November, at half-past 12 o'clock, immediately after the sale of the Circular Quay Lease by Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin,
THE LEASE of the WHOLE of CAMPBELL'S WHARF, SYDNEY COVE, for a term of ONE YEAR, from the 1st day of January, 1873.
Also,
THE LEASE, for a similar term, of those COMMODIOUS RANGE of ELEVEN STORES, CAMPBELL'S WHARF, now in the occupation of Messrs. George King and Co.
Conditions and terms of sale are now open for inspection at the Rooms, where the particulars of the lease may also be obtained.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
ABSOLUTE UNRESERVED SALE.
COUNTRY FREEHOLD ESTATES.

MONDAY, 16th December.

1. BATHURST.
FREEHOLD ESTATE,
comprising 8480 ACRES of LAND, on Clear Creek and Winburndale Rivulet, about four miles from the
TOWN OF BATHURST,
together with all the IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, including commodious Family Residence, spacious fattening and cultivation paddocks, and numerous outbuildings; the whole well known as the property of
WILLIAM CUMMINGS, Esq., M.L.A.

2. NERRIGA, SHOALHAVEN.
3400 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND, about midway between Glenrock, Marulan Railway Station, and the town of Braidwood, together with the extensive substantial improvements, including residence, steam flour mill, enclosed cultivation and grazing paddocks, &c., &c., known as the property and homestead of JOHN ALDCORN, Esq.

3. EMU.
That substantial well-known property,
EMU VIEW HOUSE,
Garden, Orchard, and Paddocks, comprising an area of 37 Acres of rich Land, occupied by George Dempsey, Esq., and about half a mile from the
EMU RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
MONDAY, 16th DECEMBER,
at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—CUMMINGS' ESTATE,
BATHURST.
This valuable freehold estate, in the county of Roxburgh, near the
TOWN OF BATHURST,
containing an area of 8480 ACRES, by grants, together with the extensive improvements.
The estate comprising the following grants:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. Cummings | .. | 991 acres |
| R. Fitzgerald | .. | 500 ditto |
| Ditto | .. | 700 ditto |
| J. Stuart | .. | 340 ditto |
| G. Bayley | .. | 1000 ditto |
| J. T. Hughes | .. | 1160 ditto |
| Ditto | .. | 880 ditto |
| Ditto | .. | 1040 ditto |
| Ditto | .. | 728 ditto |
| T. J. Hawkins | .. | 320 ditto |
| T. Maher | .. | 821 ditto |
| Total | .. | 8480 ditto |

The homestead is on the 991-acre grant, and erected on it there is a brick-built family residence, containing wide hall, drawing-room, dining-room, breakfast-room, bedrooms, pantry, kitchen, and numerous out-offices.
About 1200 acres adjoin the homestead, and are divided into paddocks. About 740 acres on Winburndale Creek are, or were formerly, let to sundry tenants, for agricultural and grazing purposes; 4400 acres lying between the north bank of Winburndale Creek and the south bank of Clear Creek, have about 3000 acres enclosed; and 1160 acres on Clear Creek are considerably improved, with cottage residence, &c.
☞ This superior extensive country estate is too well known to need comment. Its proximity to Bathurst, to which town the railway is fast advancing, the valuable improvements on the property, the extent of good agricultural land, and the immense paddocks of well watered fattening grazing country, will sufficiently recommend it to the attention of capitalists in this and the neighbouring colonies. It adjoins the village of Peel, and is surrounded by first-class improved properties, including the estates of Messrs. W. H. and T. C. Suttor.
LOT 2.—NERRIGA, SHOALHAVEN, ALDCORN'S ESTATE,
3400 ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND,
about 35 miles from Braidwood and 45 miles from Shoalhaven. The homestead consists of a verandah weatherboard house 50 x 32, containing hall, 9 rooms, kitchen, men's hut, 8-stall stable, barn, steam flour mill. A large area of the estate comprises good agricultural land, and the residue is well grassed pasturage. The greater proportion is enclosed, and subdivided into fattening paddocks. The whole is well watered by the Endrick River and its tributaries, and the Government road to the coast passes by the estate.
*.* This is a highly improved extensive agricultural and grazing property, within easy distance (by both water and railway carriage) with the metropolis.
LOT 3.—EMU VIEW HOUSE AND GROUNDS, known as the property of George Dempsey, Esq., near the Emu Railway Station, at the foot of Lapstone Hill.
Emu View House, which is substantially built of brick with slated roof, is situated on a natural knoll of land, and occupies the site of old Government buildings, being the earliest as well as the best selection on these well-known plains. From its elevation, the whole of the property is far above the limits of the highest flood known, and its position as a healthy residence cannot be surpassed by any property on this side of the Western mountains.
The house has a wide-flagged verandah on two sides, and contains hall and seven large rooms—one 32 by 14 feet, two 18 by 14, two 17 by 14—all well finished with cedar, fitted with register grates, and in good order—detached kitchen (approached by a covered way), and room over. The stable is two-stalled, and the coach-house has accommodation for two carriages, with large loft over, equal to hold 4 to 5 tons produce.
The supply of water is never failing, and is conserved in a large tank holding 20,000 gallons, filled from the roof—fitted with pump. The whole of the land, which is substantially fenced into paddocks, one having been laid down in English grasses, is also well supplied with water from two large holes—one originally a Government quarry which is supplied by a spring, and has never been affected by the severest drought known.
The orangery, orchard, and vineyard are stocked with choicest trees in full bearing.
The estate contains 37 acres in all, and is bounded by the Great Western Road on the south, and by Government roads on its other sides. A Government reserve of 50 acres lies in front of this property, and [illegible] there is other Government land between its western boundary and the foot of the great dividing range.
This choice property is situated three-quarters of a mile from the Emu Plains Railway Station, and three miles from Penrith. It is now for bona fide sale, and is worth the attention of gentlemen connected with squatting, who may desire to acquire a superior country residence of easy access to town, as well as a resting place for their stock on the way to market.

☞ The whole of the above valuable property must, by instructions of the mortgagees, be absolutely sold on the above date.

Title can be inspected on application to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
TERMS LIBERAL.

POSITIVE SALE.

THREE 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, Prince Alfred-terrace,
PIPER-STREET, WOOLLAHRA,
forming a block of really choice freehold property.

TITLE—Land Titles Act. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 4th DECEMBER,
All that block of really valuable freehold property situate in PIPER-STREET, WOOLLAHRA, and known as
Nos. 1, 2, 3, PRINCE ALFRED-TERRACE, built of brick on stone foundations, with slated roofs, each containing 4 rooms and kitchen, with garden in front, and entrance to back lane.

☞ This is a really good freehold property, in an excellent position, and particularly worthy the attention of those seeking a STERLING PAYING INVESTMENT.

WEDNESDAY, 27th November.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE SALE OF SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 27th November.

| | |
|---|---|
| TOLLS AND DUES SOUTH HEAD ROAD. | Tolls and Dues to be collected for the year 1873. |
| BALMAIN. DATCHETT-STREET. | Snug weatherboard cottage, with iron roof, containing verandah and 4 rooms. |
| MANLY BEACH. | Choice family residence, Hope House, situated on the Esplanade, the residence of J. C. Peters, Esq. |
| MANLY BEACH | Two dwelling-houses, known as Petersville, situated close to the Pier Hotel and landing wharf. |
| WAVERLEY. | The Charing Cross Hotel, in full trade, and now occupied by Mr. Glading. |
| WAVERLEY. | Five shops and dwelling-houses, opposite the hotel, situate in the best position of Waverley. |
| COOGEE BAY ROAD. | Seven allotments of land adjoining the property of Mr. Vickery, having frontages of from 30 to 40 feet, by depths of 100 to 250 feet. |
| STANMORE ROAD and CAVENDISH-STREET, Kingston South. | 14 allotments fronting Stanmore Road, and 9 allotments fronting Cavendish-street. |

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Valuable Freehold Properties in the Market for POSITIVE SALE.

MANLY BEACH. MANLY BEACH.
COOGEE BAY ROAD, WAVERLEY.

LOT 1.—FAMILY RESIDENCE, situate on the ESPLANADE, MANLY BEACH, the residence of J. C. Peters, Esq.
LOT 2.—TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, known as PETERSVILLE, situate close to the Pier Hotel and Landing Wharf.
LOT 3.—THE CHARING CROSS HOTEL, WAVERLEY, now in the occupation of Mr. Glading.
LOT 4.—FIVE SHOPS and DWELLING-HOUSES, opposite the Hotel, situate in the best positions at Waverley.
LOT 5.—SEVEN ALLOTMENTS LAND, situate on the COOGEE BAY ROAD, adjoining the property of Mr. Vickery, having frontages of from 30 to 40 feet by depths of 160 to 250 feet.

TITLES—LANDS TITLES ACTS. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on THIS DAY, 27th NOVEMBER,
The above choice freehold properties, full particulars of which will appear shortly.

☞ The attention of those seeking really well situated properties at MANLY BEACH and WAVERLEY are directed to the above sales, which afford opportunities not often presented of securing first-class freeholds in excellent positions.

IMPERATIVE SALE.

Choice Freehold Allotments,
fronting
STANMORE ROAD and CAVENDISH-STREET,
KINGSTON SOUTH.
TITLE, Lands Titles Act. TERMS, liberal.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 27th NOVEMBER,
The following choice freehold allotments,
14 ALLOTMENTS fronting STANMORE ROAD,
9 ALLOTMENTS fronting CAVENDISH-STREET.
The allotments fronting Stanmore Road have each a frontage of 33 feet, and those fronting Cavendish-street a frontage of 66 feet.

☞ These allotments are situated beyond doubt in the best part of KINGSTON SOUTH, they command lovely views, and are on elevated ground. By any one requiring a good suburban building site the present opportunity should not be lost, as it is not likely that the opportunity will recur.

TOLLS AND DUES
to be collected upon the
OLD and NEW SOUTH HEAD ROADS,
during the year 1873, in accordance with the Act 13, Victoria, cap. 41.
TERMS at SALE.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from the COMMISSIONERS of the SOUTH HEAD ROAD TRUST to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11.30 a.m. THIS DAY, 27th November,
The above tolls and dues.

POSITIVE SALE.

DATCHETT-STREET, BALMAIN, Snug Weatherboard Cottage, with iron roof over shingles, containing front verandah and 4 rooms, with side passage. The house has been occupied for the last 15 months by Mrs. Coles.
TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on THIS DAY, 27th NOVEMBER,
the above freehold property.
N.B.—The attention of those seeking for a small, well-situated freehold is particularly directed to this sale.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
RILEY-STREET, SURRY HILLS,
between FOVEAUX and FITZROY STREETS.
2 HOUSES, Nos. 394, 396, built of brick, each containing 4 rooms, detached kitchen and servant's room, with balcony in front.
TITLE—Apply to Messrs. LEVY and DE LISSA, Solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 4th December,
Those two houses, Nos. 394 and 396, RILEY-STREET, between FOVEAUX and FITZROY STREETS, Surry Hills, built of brick, each containing 4 rooms, detached kitchen and servant's room, with balcony in front, and now in the occupation of Mr. Alley and Mr. Ford.

☞ This is a really desirable freehold property, in a respectable and healthy neighbourhood, and in a locality which is sure to command constant tenancy. It is now in the market for POSITIVE SALE, and is well worth the attention of any one on the look out for GOOD PAYABLE INVESTMENTS.

POSITIVE SALE.

LOT 1.—Valuable freehold allotment, having 46 feet frontage to PARRAMATTA ROAD, opposite Kiswick, the residence and property of JOHN WETHERILL, Esq.
LOT 2.—Valuable freehold allotment, having 33 feet, more or less, to SOUTH HEAD ROAD, with similar frontage to WALLIS-STREET, by a depth of 68 feet more or less.
TITLE.—Apply to Messrs. Levy and De Lissa, solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 4th December,
The above-described valuable freehold allotments, situated in the best positions on the Parramatta Road, and the South Head Road.

☞ The sale of these allotments present a favourable opportunity to persons on the look-out for building sites in good positions of securing same at small cost; the instructions from the proprietor to effect sale being most positive.

POSITIVE SALE.

The Paddle Steamer CLARENCE, now engaged on the CLARENCE RIVER.

TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 11th DECEMBER,
The swift paddle passenger steamer
CLARENCE,
now engaged on the Clarence River, built by P. N. Russell and Co., Sydney;
length, 63 feet,
with 12 horse-power, and licensed to carry 70 passengers.
She is admirably adapted for the Richmond River passenger trade, and will not be required upon the Clarence River after December, as a larger steamer is about taking her place in that trade.
Her hull, boiler, and machinery are in excellent order, having recently undergone a thorough repair at a large cost.

☞ Early inspection is invited. Steamers leave Sydney for Grafton every two or three days.

POSITIVE SALE.

LOT 1.—THE SIGNAL HOTEL, SOUTH HEAD. A well-known first-class favourite Hostelry, with extensive Pleasure Grounds, comprising an area of 1 acre 2 roods and 12 perches.
LOT 2.—EASTERN CREEK. Valuable Farm, containing 39½ acres of good land, with the 2 cottages and other improvements thereon.
LOT 3.—TOWN OF WINDSOR. Allotment, containing 2 roods 7½ perches.
LOT 4.—Allotment, No. 57 of section 31, township of HASTINGS EAST.

TITLE.—Apply to Messrs. Curtis and Gannon, solicitors, Pitt-street.

TERMS at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from Mr. William Collis to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 4th DECEMBER,
LOT 1.—That valuable property
THE SIGNAL HOTEL,
situate at the South Head, and comprising front verandah, hall, assembly room, parlour, bar, six bedrooms, kitchen, servant's room, verandah at the back nine feet wide, cellars, harness room, and stables.
*.* This favourite hostelry, from its position and the extent of the land (1 acre 2 roods and 12 perches) belonging to it, might, in the hands of an energetic man with a little capital, be turned into one of the most popular resorts out of Sydney, and would, without doubt, speedily realize him a fortune.
LOT 2.—Valuable Farm on EASTERN CREEK, containing 39½ acres of good land, with the two cottages and other improvements.
LOT 3.—Valuable allotment in one of the best positions in the TOWNSHIP OF WINDSOR, containing 2 roods 7½ perches.
LOT 4.—Allotment, No. 57 of section No. 31, township of HASTINGS EAST.

☞ The whole of the above properties are brought forward for positive sale, the proprietor being determined to realize.

CIRCULAR QUAY, INCLUDING HARBOUR STEAMERS' WHARF, SYDNEY COVE.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by the Hon. W. R. Piddington, Esq., Treasurer, and Secretary for Finance and Trade, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 27th November, at 12 o'clock,
The Lease of the Wharfage and Tonnage Rates payable at the Circular Quay and the newly-formed portion thereof known as the Harbour Steamers' Wharf, situate at the north-east side of Sydney Cove, for the term or period of one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1873.

G. F. WANT will offer the following valuable properties, at his Rooms, 273, George-street, Sydney, by public auction, early in January, 1873, on a day to be named (under instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to close partnership accounts):—
BURDEKIN DOWNS STATION, North Kennedy District, Queensland; frontage to the Burdekin River 20 miles, and to the Fanning River 7 miles, both permanent waters; carrying capacity,
5000 cattle.
Improvements first-class. Together with about
2000 head of well-bred cattle, of good ages.
MOURA STATION, Leichhardt District, Queensland. Improvements first-class. The sheep and cattle proof fencing encloses over 20,000 acres, forming three large and three small paddocks, permanently watered, together with
7000 sheep
1600 head of cattle
60 horses.
BOONDOOMA STATION, Burnett District, Queensland; also DURAH, watered by the Boyne River throughout; carrying capabilities, 60,000 sheep; 320 acres of purchased land; improvements in splendid order; about 50 miles of excellent sheep and cattle fencing; together with
25,000 sheep
1,000 head of cattle
260 horses.
DERRA, WEE WEE, LARGNIE, and GOONAL in the Gwydir district, New South Wales, 640 acres of purchased land, about 70 miles of fencing. Sheep and cattle proof paddocks permanently watered, together with
35,000 sheep.
LLANILLO and WEST MEAD STATIONS, on the Narren, near Walgett, comprising about 70,000 acres of splendid salt bush and fattening country, open plains and belts of myall, well watered. Improvements first-class, together with
12,000 sheep.
WOMBO STATION, near Dalby, Queensland, consisting of Wombo Forest and Yamo, without stock, with right of brand about March, 1873, to 2000 head of cattle unmustered, 25 miles dog leg and 5 miles sheep fence. A splendid breeding run for owners of overstocked Darling Downs country.
HALLIFORD and STRETCHWORTH, on Darling Downs, close to Dalby; rent £115, with about
12,000 sheep
52 cattle
20 horses.
This is an excellent wool-growing country, and such a run would be of great value to larger Darling Downs runs, which are being diminished by selections. This season's clip brought 12d per lb. in grease.
RETREAT, near Dalby, consisting of Boondandilly, Buwando, Retreat No. 1 Badfamalba and Marinda. Rent, £202 11s, with
10,000 sheep
40 cattle
20 horses.
The Run is well watered by the River Weir, and five large creeks, forming large waterholes, and would carry 20,000 sheep, and a herd of cattle. The wool is very good.

G. F. WANT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 273, George-street, Sydney, early in January, 1873, on a day to be named,
The undermentioned pastoral properties.—
The COMET DOWNS STATION, situated on the Comet River, comprising five large blocks of country, the whole having frontages to the abovenamed river, and is within 80 miles of the Railway Station, together with
9000 sheep (more or less).
Also the
MOONBILL STATION, situated on the Wellington district, unstocked.

Any information respecting the above Properties can be obtained at the
Pastoral Exchange,
273, George-street, Sydney.

BROKEN-BACK BRIDGE TOLLGATE.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR has been instructed by the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust to sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, Church-street, Parramatta, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of December, at noon,
The lease for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1873, of the tolls and dues to be collected at the tollgate at Broken-back Bridge.
The lessee will be required to enter into a bond in double the amount of rent, with two respectable sureties, for the due observance of the conditions of the lease, and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month.
Further particulars may be known upon application to
E. L. ROWLING,
Clerk and Treasurer.
Parramatta, November 25, 1872.

TUESDAY, 17th December.

VALUABLE CATTLE STATION IN QUEENSLAND.

For Sale by Auction, to close a Partnership.

POWERS, RUTHERFORD, and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 100, Collins-street West, on TUESDAY, 17th December, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
That very valuable squatting property known as
LOLWORTH STATION,
situate about 120 miles from Townsville, Cleveland Bay, together with all improvements and about 6000 head of superior and well-bred cattle, of mixed ages and sexes.
The capabilities of this run are great, and it will carry easily from 15,000 to 20,000 head. Drafts of cattle from this station have realised the highest rates in the Southern markets, and with the present scarcity of stores such a splendid station is invaluable.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, made in the matter of Elizabeth M'Laughlin, a lunatic, with the approbation of the Master in Equity of the said Court, on MONDAY, the twenty-third day of December next, by Messieurs RICHARDSON and WRENCH, at their Rooms, No. 142, Pitt-street, Sydney, certain land and premises situate in York-street, Sydney, formerly known as the Lyceum Theatre, and now known as the Theatre Royal; particulars whereof may be obtained at the office of the said Master in Equity, Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney; of Messieurs Curtis and Gannon, solicitors, 229, Pitt-street, Sydney; and of Messieurs Richardson and Wrench, No. 142, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Dated this 26th day of November, A.D. 1872.
ARTHUR T. HOLROYD,
Master in Equity.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1451844

## FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES BROWN are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Lily A.; to move from his residence, Welcome Home Inn, Elizabeth-street South, to Necropolis, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HENRY CASHIER are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased NEPHEW Samuel Bernard B. Salter; to move from the residence of his parents, No. 2, Pembroke-terrace, Jamison-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 737, George-street, opp. Christ Church, and 118, S. H. Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. SAMUEL JOSEPH SALTER, Cabinet-maker, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Samuel Bernard B.; to move from his residence, 2, Pembroke-terrace, Jamison-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head Road, 737, George-st., opp. Christ Church, and Sussex-st.

THE FRIENDS of the Rev. A. M. SHERRIFF, of Dungog and Clarence Town, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his WIDOW, Margaret Warden, to move from her late residence, Fig Tree Cottage, Liverpool-street, at a quarter to 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, to the Presbyterian Cemetery, Devonshire-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
Directors .............. Messrs. LYSTER and CAGLI.

Under the patronage of his Excellency
Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.B.,
and the
Honorable Lady ROBINSON.

Conductor............ Mr. G. B. Allen, Mus. Bac., Oxon.
Business Manager...................... Mr. J. E. Kitts.
Stage Manager.......................... Mr. A. H. Bell.

POPULAR PRICES.
Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Upper Boxes, 2s.
PIT and GALLERY, ONE SHILLING.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, November 27,
will be produced Balfe's Romantic Opera,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
or THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO.
Manuel ................................Mr. Armes Beaumont
Don Pedro ..................................Mr. T. Rainford
Don Florio..........................Mr. Charles Lascelles
Don Sallust ............................Mr. G. A. Johnson
Pablo......................................Mr. J. E. Kitts
Usher.......................................Mr. A. H. Bell
Donna Beatrice ...............................Miss Winston
Donna Carmen.....................Miss Georgia Hodson
Elvira ........................................Miss Alice May.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 28,
Second appearance of the YOUNG AUSTRALIAN
PRIMA DONNA,
MISS E. A. MOON,
who created such a furore on the occasion of her first appearance, will be given, for the last time, Wallace's
MARITANA.
NOTICE.—On this occasion the free list will be entirely suspended, with the exception of the Press.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, November 29 and 30,
will be produced with all its wonderful effects, Carl Maria Von Weber's Grand Opera
DER FREISCHUTZ,
or, THE SEVEN MAGIC BULLETS.
With its GRAND and MYSTIC INCANTATION SCENE.

Doors open at half-past 7, overture at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock, set down with the horses' heads to the north, take up to the south.
Box office open from 10 till 4, at Elvy and Co.'s, 321, George-street.

EDWARD FARLEY'S BENEFIT, TUESDAY, December 3. DUCHESS.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THE ROYAL MAGNET VARIETY TROUPE,
of English and American Star Artists.
Proprietor ........................................ J. H. Mount.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
on SATURDAY, November 30th, 1872.
First appearance in Sydney of the following matchless array of artists.
LOTTIE,
the lithe, graceful, fascinating, and incomparable Star Lady Gymnast of the World.
First appearance of
FRANK and VICTOR,
the Champion Athletes in their marvellous evolutions on the high single, double, and treble trapeze and flying rings.
Re-appearance of
LIZZIE WATSON,
Sydney's great favourite, the London Serio-comedienne, Characteristic Serio-comic Vocalist and Danseuse.
First appearance of
FANNY SARA,
the celebrated Double-voiced Vocalist and Impersonator of Sims Reeves, in a tenor voice.
BUCKLEY and HOLLY,
American Comedians, Vocalists, Instrumentalists, and only acknowledged American Prize Jig Dancers in the Australian colonies.
First appearance of
FRANK RICHARDSON,
the Universal Pianist.
J. EVANS, Cornet Soloist.
J. A. HERMAN, Violinist.

Prices of admission: Reserved seats (strictly select), 3s; second seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7. Performance to commence at 8.
P. H. KIRBY, Business Manager.

GRAND ANNUAL SCOTCH CONCERT.—St. Andrew's Night, Saturday, November 30th, Masonic Hall, York-st., Scotch Songs, Recitations, Dances, Reels, Bagpipes, &c., best talent in Sydney. G. W. Nicoll, Sec.

MRS. GOURLAY'S EXHIBITION of Life-size Waxworks and Mechanical Wonders, Beauties of Nature, and Art, Pitt-street. Open Daily.

ARRANGEMENT OF AMUSEMENTS FOR THE EVENING.
CHARACTERISTIC CONCERT—Comique, at half-past 7.

DIORAMA OCEAN MAIL to INDIA, with the Storming of Delhi, 30 views, painted by the talented artist W. J. Wilson, at half-past 8.

MECHANICAL THEATRE of SHADOW COMICALITIES, highly amusing, and entirely new to the colonies, at half-past 9.

Admission to all the various attractions, One Shilling. No extra charge whatever.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL and WAXWORKS EXHIBITION.—A splendid collection of Wax Figures, Automaton Singing Birds, Stereopticons, &c. Mechanical and Scientific Wonders, Glass Blowing, Glass Spinning, &c., &c. The AUTOMATON NEGRO ORCHESTRA, by electricity, plays four tunes, just added. Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss ALICE SPENCER, Miss CLARA SPENCER, and Master ARTHUR SPENCER in new and popular Songs, Selections, and Dances. Miss CLARA SPENCER will sing "My darling Mignonette," in character. Just arrived per mail steamer from India, a CHAMELEON, a most extraordinary animal; frequently changes its colour.
Pneumatic-Platina Kindle-Engine, makes hydrogen gas, and lights it by an electrical current, just added.
The latest novelty, knitting by machinery.
Admission, 1s; children under 10, half price.

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.
GRAND "MESSIAH" FESTIVAL.
MASONIC HALL,
CHRISTMAS EVE and NIGHT, December 24 and 25.
Full REHEARSAL THIS EVENING. All members of chorus and orchestra are particularly requested to attend.
J. WILSON, Jun., Hon. Sec.

BAZAAR.
THE GRAND BAZAAR
in aid of the
HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,
open every day this week from 2 to 10 o'clock p.m.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR.—Two SPLENDID BANDS. Admission, 1s; children, 6d.

BAZAAR FOR THE GOOD SHEPHERD—a non-sectarian Institution. All liberal-minded members of the community are respectfully invited to visit the GRAND BAZAAR.

BAZAAR.—Grand BAZAAR for the GOOD SHEPHERD, in St. Francis' School-room, Elizabeth and Campbell streets, THIS EVENING. Arrangements made for the most perfect order and regularity.

BAZAAR, TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, from 3 to 5 o'clock. School-children accompanied by their teachers, half-price for admission to the GRAND BAZAAR.

AQUATICS.—A MATCH has been made between D. MILLS and W. WILLIAMS, for ten pounds a-side, to pull in outriggers over the champion course; both parties to meet at the house of James Power, American Hotel, Lower George street, on SATURDAY, 30th instant, between 8 and nine o'clock. Ten pounds to be made good.

THEATRE ROYAL.
YORK-STREET.
This ever attractive Theatre, where every novelty is at present engaged, is more popular than ever, and is crowded nightly with the Lovers of Novelties.
MAMMOTH STAR COMBINATION.
MAMMOTH STAR COMBINATION.
Talent. Talent. Talent.
Talent without Vulgarity Talent without Vulgarity.
STAR PERFORMERS. STAR PERFORMERS.
Twenty-one Artistes every evening. Twenty-one Artistes evening. Every Evening. Every Evening.
JAPANESE. JAPANESE. JAPANESE.
Yeddo Troupe. Yeddo Troupe. Yeddo Troupe
Those truly Gifted People. Those truly Gifted People.
Top Spinners. Rope Walkers, and Butterfly Fanners.
THEY ARE CLEVER THEY ARE CLEVER.
For 22 nights longer. For 22 nights longer
Wonders. Wonders. Wonders. Foreign Talent
Foreign Talent. Eastern Performers. Eastern Performers.
Every Evening at quarter to 9 and 10 o'clock,
Japanese. Japanese. Japanese.
Tommy Emperor to-night as Brudder Bones.
Champion Bone Player. Champion Bone Player.
Funny Sayings on the Corner To-Night.
EMPSON. EMPSON. EMPSON.
ALEX. O'BRIEN, EVERY EVENING, in his new Song and Dance, UNDER THE SWEET MAGNOLIA, composed by J. A. Herman, received nightly with deafening acclamations.
Under the Sweet Magnolia. Under the Sweet Magnolia.
ALEX. O'BRIEN. ALEX. O'BRIEN.
HARRY BRAHAM, every evening as the Negro.
HARRY BRAHAM every evening as the Swell.
HARRY BRAHAM every evening as the Coster.
Three distinct lines of Business. Three distinct lines of Business. This pleasing Comique. This pleasing Comique.
BRAHAM. BRAHAM. BRAHAM.
Miss RACHEL and HELOISE.
These Charming Sisters.
Parisian Dancers. Parisian Dancers.
RACHAEL. RACHAEL. RACHAEL.
HELOISE. HELOISE. HELOISE.
RACHEL and HELOISE. RACHEL and HELOISE.
WALTER CARLE, the people's pleasing Motto Vocalist. Sydney's favourite Motto Vocalist. Sydney's favourite Motto Vocalist. Walter. Walter. Walter.
Mr. JOHN OATEN, the admired English Concertina Soloist. Beautiful Solos. Admired Solos. Oaten. Oaten.
Miss LE PAGE, Victoria's Serio-Comique Lady. Pleasing Songs. Pleasing Songs. Le Page. Le Page.
Mr. J. NEWTON, Champion Violin Soloist. Violin Solos. Violin Solos. Newton. Newton.
Mr. J. HOWELL, silvery Tenor. His voice is beautiful. J. Howell. J. Howell.
Mr. H. THOMPSON, pleasing Baritone.
Remember this is the most varied entertainment in the Australian colonies.
Wanted, thirty BOYS for CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME. Apply 12 o'clock, daily.
They are coming and will shortly appear, viz.:—The FLYING BEETLE OF CEYLON, HARRY ALBERTINI, Mdlle. ZULU, CHARLEY VERLETTE, and MAT. RILEY, the Irish Comedian.
ALEX. O'BRIEN'S Benefit, FRIDAY next, November 29.

SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HALL.
Castlereagh-street.
Lessee and Manager ...... Mr. W. T. Johnson.
TO-NIGHT, the most enchanting TABLEAUX ever produced in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
The audience spell-bound as each statue is unveiled. Enthusiastic plaudits greet the appearance of the lovely and fascinating Sisters,
ALICE and MELIE SINCLAIR,
in the following beautiful Tinted STATUES:—
SALMACIS, LA SONNAMBULA, PERDITA and FLORIZEL, the lovely GREEK SLAVE, and the Grand ALLEGORICAL TABLEAUX, illustrating the TELEGRAPHIC UNION of BRITAIN and AUSTRALIA.
TO-NIGHT the greatest NOVELTY ever produced in Sydney. Engagement of JOE MILLER and the ROYAL ITALIAN MARIONETTES, representing England, Ireland, and Scotland.
Also, La Petite CHRISTOFF, the Tight Rope Walker.
NOTICE.—This entertainment is the first of its kind ever presented to the Sydney Public.
Miss ANNIE BEAUMONT, the Greatest Serio-comic and Characteristic Lady Vocalist in the colonies, as the Vivandiere, Dashing Sergeant, Jolly Waggoner, and in Cigars and Cognac, Free and Easy, and as Selina Sly.
Miss ALICE SINCLAIR, the QUEEN of TERPSICHORE, in beautiful national dances.
VICTORIA, in the great Fire Balloon Trick. Lottie eclipsed. Lottie eclipsed.
SILVERTHORN and VICTORIA, Male and Female Gymnasts, in their wonderful performances.
FANNY ASHCROFT, the great Lady Sand Jig and Clog Dancer.
TO-NIGHT, Miss Milly Parker, Joe Raynor, A. Leon, Charley Fox, and T. Norman.
Hall, FREE; Circle, SIXPENCE. Open till 12 o'clock.
FRIDAY NEXT. — Grand complimentary Benefit tendered to Alfred Leon, the New Zealand trapezian.

GRAND CONCERT. GRAND CONCERT, MASONIC HALL, YORK-STREET, MONDAY EVENING, December 2nd, 1872. In aid of the Funds of No. 9 Grand Division SONS OF TEMPERANCE. First-class Programme by the Buckley Minstrels and a number of Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs. Admission—One shilling and two shillings.
THOS. GLASSOP, Grand Scribe.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR!! BAZAAR!!!
A SALE of Fancy and Useful Articles will be held in the Wesleyan Church ground, Ashfield, on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 17th and 18th of December, to aid in erecting and furnishing a parsonage. Door to open at 12 o'clock.
Friends who have promised assistance will oblige by forwarding the same to Mesdames Davis, Henson, and Dixon as early as possible.

NOW PUBLISHING.
THE SYDNEY MAIL
PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.
IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE INAUGURATION OF INTERNATIONAL
TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.
PRICE FOURPENCE.

A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER will be given to G. H. ELLIOTT, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Balmain, in the School of Arts, Balmain, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th of November instant, prior to his departure for Europe.

COMMITTEE:

| | |
|---|---|
| G. W. Allen, Esq., M.L.A. | M'Clements, Captain |
| Adams, R., Esq. | Marshall, Wm., Esq. |
| Allt, T. B., Esq. | Martin, —, Esq. |
| Booth, John, Esq. M.L.A. | Montefiore, O., Esq. |
| Broderick, H., Esq. | Mossman, Chas., Esq. |
| Cameron, E. W., Esq. | Parsons, F., Esq. |
| Chilcott, F. B., Esq. | Perdriau, H., Esq. |
| Cohen, J. G., Esq. | Phillips, R. F., Esq. |
| Cohen, J. G., jun., Esq. | Robinson, F. R., Esq. |
| Cronin, J. D., Esq. | Rountree, Captain |
| Curtiss, Fredk., Esq. | Seddington, R., Esq. |
| Davis, Chas., Esq. | Smith, Robt., Esq. |
| Davidson, —, Esq. | Smith, E. E., Esq. |
| Deloitte, Q. L., Esq. | Strickland, T. J., Esq. |
| Evans, O. S., Esq. | Spence, F., Esq. |
| Fitzpatrick, M., Esq., M.L.A. | Taylor, John, Esq. |
| | Tidswell, H. C., Esq. |
| Frank, P., Esq. | Trouton, Fredk. H., Esq. |
| Goard, T., Esq. | Ward, T. B., Esq. |
| Harpur, Fred., Esq. | Watson, Wm., Esq. |
| Jaques, T. J., Esq. | Watson, W. J., Esq. |
| Keep, J., Esq. | Webb, E. J., Esq. |
| Lewington, A., Esq. | Wright, J., Esq. |
| Looke, Wm., Esq. | Wilkinson, R. E. A., Esq. |
| M'Donald, W. J., Esq. | Woolnough, Horace, Esq. |
| Mackinlay, A., Esq. | Woolnough, Henry, Esq. |
| M'Lean, Captain | Yeend, J. J., Esq. |

Tickets, price 15s, can be obtained from any of the above.
FREDK. H. TROUTON,
Hon. Secretary.

HAWKESBURY RACE CLUB.
BALANCE-SHEET TO SEPTEMBER, 1872.

REVENUE.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1872.—February 19. | | | |
| By cash in bank, current account | 678 | 7 | 3 |
| Fixed deposit | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest on same | 3 | 10 | 4 |
| Received from secretary | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Members' subscriptions paid | 243 | 12 | 0 |
| Donations | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Sale of Tattersalls | 26 | 10 | 0 |
| Entrances, sweeps, and forfeits | 933 | 10 | 0 |
| Booths, stalls, &c. | 110 | 10 | 0 |
| Receipts from grand stand and weighing-yard | 199 | 5 | 0 |
| Entrance gate | 217 | 0 | 0 |
| Surplus on sale of two horses | 43 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount due to the club | 78 | 10 | 5 |
| | £2137 | 15 | 0 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1872. | | | | | | |
| To printing, advertising, stationery, &c. | | | | 50 | 0 | 9 |
| Secretary's salary | | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Improvements to grand stand and course | | | | 143 | 18 | 10 |
| Prizes paid | | | | 1271 | 10 | 0 |
| Incidental and special expenses | | | | 45 | 12 | 0 |
| Band | | | | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest on loan | | | | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Labour and sundries | | | | 25 | 7 | 10 |
| Paid part of loan | | | | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Six months' interest on loan | | | | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| Amount due to club | 78 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| Balance in bank | 49 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | 127 | 15 | 7 |
| | | | | £2137 | 15 | 0 |

B. RICHARDS, Treasurer.

## TENDERS.

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.
COAL SUPPLY.
TENDERS addressed to the Secretary will be received at this Office until noon on TUESDAY, the 10th December next, for the supply of such quantities of Coal as may be required by this Company, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1873.
Tenders to state price per ton of screened coal, small coal, or nuts, respectively, delivered at the Company's Wharf, Darling Harbour. The coals are to be the best of their kind, and on arrival are to be weighed (20 cwt. to the ton) in the Company's yard, in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon. Terms of payment, cash on delivery over the company's weighbridge.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
Further information may be had on application to the Engineer, Gas Works.
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
Company's Office, Sydney, 14th November, 1872.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Council of this Municipality having obtained his Excellency the Governor's authority, with the advice of the Executive Council, propose to borrow the sum of £500, in two separate Debentures—£200 for three years, £300 for five years from date of Debentures, at the rate of 6 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, at the City Bank, and principal at the same bank, for the purpose of effecting permanent improvements within the Municipality, the valued rates of which amount to £280 per annum, exclusive of the Government endowment, or any other source of revenue or property whatever.
Sealed TENDERS will be received addressed to the undersigned, until noon, 6th of December, for either or both of the above sums, marked "Tender for Loan."
RICHD. SADLEIR, Mayor.
Council Chambers, Liverpool, November 21, 1872.

NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL COMPANY.
TENDERS will be received at the Company's Office, 251, George-street, Sydney, until the 1st December next, for the supply of 20 Iron Retorts, to be delivered in Sydney completed.
For particulars apply to Mr. J. W. FELL, the Company's Manager, Oil Works, Waterloo.
JOHN MACDONALD, Junior, Secretary.
Sydney, 26th October, 1872.

TO BUILDERS.
TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of ADDITIONS, &c., TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS AT THE GLEBE.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application at the Architect's Office, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom sealed tenders, endorsed "TENDER FOR ADDITIONS, &c., TO PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS, GLEBE," must be addressed on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of TUESDAY, 10th December.
Security will be required for the due performance of the works.
Forms of tender can be obtained at the Architect's Office.
G. ALLEN MANSFIELD,
Architect to the Council of Education.
23rd November, 1872.

TENDERS are required until MONDAY, December 2, for the erection of two House, for the undersigned on application to whom plan and specification can be seen. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
WILLIAM H. HILLAS, 212, Clarence-street.

TENDERS wanted, for building a 4-roomed Cottage, at Cook's River. Specification to be seen at Mr. O'BOYLE'S, No. 5, Arthur-place, Kent-street, near Market-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of two small Shops, Castlereagh-street. Apply, for plans, &c., 235, Palmer street.
DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of a STORE and BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, at Parramatta, for the Parramatta G. Co. (Limited.)
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to JOHN W. PASS, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Parramatta; or to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect, of 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, 2nd December, 1872.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF BAR SILVER.
Sealed TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received until MONDAY, the 16th December next, for the purchase of Bar Silver from the Mint.
Forms of tender may be obtained at the Mint.
C. ELOUIS, Deputy-Master,
Royal Mint, Sydney, 20th November, 1872.

TENDERS required for repairs to CYLINDERS of VESTA, steamer. Apply Witton and Co., 387, Geo-st.

TENDERS CLOSE THIS DAY to PAINT Steamboat. Apply Vale and Lacey's Wharf, Druitt-street.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE, 50 White RABBITS, from 3s per pair. Apply Quarryman's Arms, Pyrmont.

FOR SALE, a good Patent MANGLE. Apply Mrs. Lock, Wellington-street, Kingston, Newtown.

TO SAWYERS.—Wanted, 2000 FELLOES, 3½ x 5½. A. J. Goodwin, 85, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, to HIRE, PROSCENIUM and SLIPS for private theatricals. P. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to hire a Singer's No. 2 SEWING MACHINE. Apply by letter, 278, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, Empty Porter CASKS, sound, with lids complete. Dolby's, Haymarket.

WANTED, to LET on Hire, Cottage PIANOFORTE. P. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to buy left-off Clothing of every description. J. Murphy, corner of Kent and Liverpool sts.

WANTED to SELL 3000 Ironbark SPOKES—a bargain. Douglas, grocer, 196, Victoria-street.

WANTED known, good Advances made at 61, Parramatta-st., on all kinds of Portable Property, &c.

WANTED, to purchase an Air Cane GUN. Apply D. W., 31, HERALD Office.

WANTED, 50 tons of OLD ROPE and CANVAS, for which the highest price will be given at Sydney Paper Company's Rag Store, Sussex-street, between Druitt and Market streets.

COUNTRY HOTEL or BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.—The Advertiser, with £200, is willing to treat for either of the above in any good district. Address S. W., Post-office, St. Leonards.

WANTED, to purchase City PROPERTIES, from £200 to £5000. H. E. Shorter, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, to purchase small HOUSE by instalments. Address particulars, F. M., General Post Office.

WANTED to purchase, a small COTTAGE or HOUSE (for cash) anywhere within one mile of the Post Office. State particulars, F. H. M., HERALD.

WANTED, to purchase, in the suburbs, a Freehold COTTAGE, about 8 rooms. F. M. Stokes and Co., 44, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, to purchase, or rent with the option of purchase, a Family RESIDENCE, with conveniences and grounds, in the suburbs of Sydney. Address, with full particulars, A. A., Post Office, Sydney.

## PROFESSIONS TRADES ETC.

AN ASSISTANT wanted to the Millinery. Mrs. Moran, 91, South Head Road.

A THOROUGHLY experienced ASSISTANT required for the fancy department. D. Jones and Co.

BOOKFOLDERS wanted. D. Roberts, bookbinder, 284, Pitt-street.

BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, good Kip Workmen, at 499, George-street South, Brickfield-hill.

COPPER MINERS.—Wanted, experienced Copper MINERS for the Peak Downs Copper mine. Apply at the Company's office, 32, Bridge-street, Sydney.

COPPER MINERS wanted for the Carrangara Mine, near Orange. Apply to
Mac Donnell, Brothers,
326, George-street;
or to Walter Friend,
183, York-street.

DRAPERY.—SALESWOMAN, and Junior Saleswoman, wanted. M. F. Leader, South Head Road.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, an experienced young LADY for the shop. Mrs. Kingston, 27, South Head Road.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, good Body Hand, Improvers and Apprentices. Wilson, 51, William-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, a first-class Assistant; Apprentices. Miss Ramsay, Pine Villa, Darlingh'st.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Improvers and Apprentices. Mrs. Alexander, 1, Craigend-ter., near Wm.-st.

GROCER'S ASSISTANT wanted, for the Southern districts, a first-class hand, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. Apply to J. H. Butchart, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

IMPROVER wanted, carpenter and joiner. William Leggo, back of Reservoir, Paddington.

LAW.—CONVEYANCING.—Wanted, in the office of a Solicitor in Sydney, a Gentleman (a Protestant), thoroughly efficient as a CONVEYANCER, to take the management of the Conveyancing Department, under the direction of the principal. Applications, stating salary required, and enclosing testimonials as to character and competency, may, until the 1st December next, be addressed Lex, care of F. L. Edwards, law stationer, 139, Pitt-street.

LEGAL MANAGER. — Applications required for the Legal Management of the Star of Tenterfield Tin Mining Company (Limited). Same to be sent to the undersigned by noon of Thursday next, and to state salary required—inclusive of office rent, &c.
By order.
CHAS. R. DARTON,
Legal Manager.
Bank Chambers,
King-street, November 26, 1872.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, a good Saleswoman; also, a Junior, and Apprentices. Hopson's, 593, George-st.

MINING MANAGER.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent MANAGER, for a Gold Mining Company. Apply to
J. L. C. Ranken,
227, George-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE and OIL CO.—Wanted BOYS, accustomed to Tin Work. Apply at the Oil Works, Waterloo.
John Macdonald, Jun., Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER wanted. Mr. Boake, George-street.

TAILORS.—Wanted, a CUTTER, for order and slop. Full address, Steady, HERALD Office.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, a Junior ASSISTANT, must be well up to his work. Elliott, Brothers.

TO DRAPERS.—A MANCHESTER HAND wanted. E. Way, 267, Pitt-street.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, 16 good HANDS. Bevin and Sons, 395, Bourke-street.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Wanted, a well-educated Youth as Apprentice. Cobcroft, S. Hd. Rd.

TO TAILORS.—Good Coat Makers wanted; constant employment and good wages. Mannix, Bros., King-st.

TO TAILORESSES.—First-class Coat HANDS; high wages; constant. Bullard, 360, George-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good VEST HANDS. 111, Clarence-street.

TO BOOT CLOSERS.—Wanted, a CUTTER, and FITTER. To a competent steady man the very highest wages given. Adam Petrie, 269, George-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a smart active HAND for Sydney. Apply Zions, 409, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, for Bathurst, two COAT HANDS. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock, this morning, at C. Newton, Brother, and Co.'s, 440, George-street.

TO ENGINEERS, &c., &c.—Wanted, by the Victoria Gold Mining Company, Mudgee, an ENGINEER to take charge of the Quartz-crushing Machinery, and competent to manage the battery, &c. Applications, with references, to be made to Robert W. Conway, Mudgee, on or before December 17, 1872.

TO INSURANCE AGENTS, MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, BROKERS, &c.—Wanted, by an established Fire Insurance Company, in London, first-class AGENTS, to represent them in Sydney and district; none but those able to introduce large insurances and good business will be treated with. Apply by letter, addressed to Manager, care of Messrs. Smith and Co., 26, Moorgate-street, London.

WANTED, WOOD CARVER. J. Cunningham, 101, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a good CABINETMAKER. D. M'Kenzie, near School of Arts.

WANTED, a good CASEMENT FITTER. R. Mitchell, 56, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a BRICKLAYER. Apply J. Kahn, HERALD agent, Randwick.

WANTED, young Man as HAIRDRESSER, for Brisbane. Apply to Cook of steamer Lady Young.

WANTED, a DRESSMAKER. Apply after 9, Clyde Cottage, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a first-class MILLINER for Newcastle. Apply Camb's Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, 2 TAILORESSES. No 1, Park-view-terrace, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a TACKER, for underclothing. 70, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a WHEELWRIGHT, for spring-cart work. E. Williams and Co., Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as APPRENTICE to the Gilding. H. W. Callan, 359, George-street.

WANTED, Improvers and APPRENTICES to Dressmaking. Apply next Emu Inn, Regent-st.

WANTED, a PACKER; none but a competent hand need apply. Castlemaine Brewery.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH, with a knowledge of the grocery business. E. Donelan, 195, George-st.

WANTED, BRICKMAKERS, to proceed to Little River Gold-fields, and work by contract. J. L. C. Ranken, 227, George-street.

WANTED, a trustworthy practical JEWELLER to manage an established business, or to purchase the same. Apply 11, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS for up-country, a short distance from the coast, to teach four children, eldest eleven, plain English education. Apply Duntocher Lodge, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, at once, a BAKER, for a small country Business; single young man preferred; wages, £1 per week, with board and lodging. None but a good hand and steady, need apply. X. Y. Z., Muswellbrook.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent HAND, to take charge of the Grocery and Wine and Spirit Department in a large country store. Must have first-class references.
Address M. S., General Post-office, Sydney, enclosing references.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GARDENER, lately arrived from the Continent of Europe, seeks Employment. A. Z., HERALD.

A YOUNG LADY wishes a SITUATION, in some light business, or as companion, no objection to the country. Address 91, Druitt-street.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of place as SALESWOMAN, in show room; or Forewoman in work room; thoroughly understands Dress and Mantle Making. M. M., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG GIRL, Protestant, is desirous of obtaining a comfortable HOME, where honesty combined with respectability would be appreciated; with lady and gentleman without children preferred. M. C., HERALD Office.

JUNIOR CLERKSHIP wanted by a well-educated Youth. Writes a good hand, is quick at figures. Highly recommended. Apply personally or by letter to James Rodd, 307, George-street.

LAW.—Experienced CLERK, open to engagement. Highest references. Alpha, F. L. Edwards, Pitt-st.

LAW.—A Gentleman from Adelaide, having had 15 years' experience as searching, drafting, and engrossing clerk, is desirous of similar EMPLOYMENT here. Address Fee Simple, HERALD Office.

TO MILLERS.—Wanted, Situation, Miller; good references; town or country. H. D., 16, Steam Mill-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Gardener; good references. Address B. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a first-class Cook (Protestant), a place in a gentleman's family. Mrs. Dunn's, 65, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Groom and Gardener. Thomas Sanders, North Willoughby, St. Leonards.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young man, as Groom and Gardener. Apply at Lea's, news agent

WANTED, SITUATION, as experienced Butler; country not objected to. B., Twight's Tom. Hall.

WANTED, by a respectable sober Man, SITUATION in a store or otherwise. W. R. E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by respectable Person, Place as General Servant. Apply 21, Ultimo Road, Haymarket.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Housemaid, in private family in town; references. 564, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, in same gentleman's family in country, SITUATIONS as Cook and Laundress, and House and Parlour Maid; good references. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-street.

## SERVANTS WANTED.

A GOOD General SERVANT required, with references. Apply 9, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

BOY wanted. 29, Regent-street.

COOK and LAUNDRESS wanted, for the suburbs. Apply J. H. Butchart, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, for New England, a Female General Servant; wages, 15s. Apply to J. H. Butchart, Mort's-buildings, Pitt street.

HOUSEKEEPER, also General Servant, required for Grafton; Generals for town. 6, Bridge-street.

NURSE wanted; also COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs. Charles Palmer, North Shore, near Catholic Church. Ferry paid.

STOUT LAD wanted, to work in garden, able to milk cow, and make himself generally useful. Apply George B. Dibbs, 131, Pitt-street.

THE WANTED MAN IS FOUND.—Dr. WOLFF.

WANTED, a strong GIRL for children, and otherwise useful. Mrs. Taylor, Saw-mills, Balmain.

WANTED, a competent General SERVANT. Rosecliff, Arundel-terrace, opposite University.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, Roman Catholic; a good home. A. B., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a Female COOK, 15s. a-week. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS for Gentleman's family. W. Brown, agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Buchanan, Hereford-street, Glebe.

WANTED, immediately, a respectable strong and healthy WETNURSE. Station Master, Ashfield.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as House and Parlour Maid. Mrs. Austen, Jessie-ter., Upper Wm.-st.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT, for a small family. 61, Elizabeth-street North

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, with good references. Mr. Tidswell, Booth-street, Balmain.

WANTED, young Woman, as General SERVANT (Protestant). The Presbyterian Manse, Newtown.

WANTED, a COOK and a WAITRESS. Commercial Restaurant, 264, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, for general house work. Apply, after 9, 186, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good COOK, for the country; must be a sober, steady man. Cohen's Hotel, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, a female, as COOK, and to assist at the wash. Apply 36, York street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 36, York-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a Competent BARMAID. Cohen's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Star Hotel, Bay-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL. Apply after 10 a.m., next door Waterloo Council Chambers.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL for house-work. Apply 167, Parramatta-street, opposite the Sugar Works.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. No. 4, City View Cottage, Glebe Road, after 9 a.m.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; Protestant preferred. Maitland and Morpeth Hotel, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, to make herself generally useful. Apply 32, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, Person to take a child to nurse; terms moderate. Address, F. A., Lea, South Head Road.

WANTED, all kinds of SERVANTS. Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSEMAID, and assist in housework. Mrs. Hordern, 676, George-st.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply before 12 a.m., Volunteer Club.

WANTED, a young Girl, as SERVANT; one who can wash. 106, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to be generally useful. Apply Cooper and Elizabeth streets, Strawberry Hill.

WANTED, good Cooks and Laundresses. Also, good General Servants. 66, South Head Road.

WANTED, a young Girl as General SERVANT. Apply 652, George-street.

WANTED, a female General SERVANT. Apply No. 50, Mill-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Apply Yeend, Burwood Hotel, George and Goulburn streets.

WANTED, a GIRL, 14, to attend on one Lady, and make herself useful. Apply 373, Elizabeth-street S.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, Apply Mrs. Treen, Empire Hotel, Brickfield-hill, Geo.-st.

WANTED, a strong useful GIRL to mind a baby. 182, Charlotte-terrace, Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Female General SERVANT. Apply at Newell's grocery and bakery, 9, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 141, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE. Apply at 49, Bathurst-street West, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED, a young Girl, as NURSE. 471, George and Bathurst streets. Open for three days.

WANTED, a strong useful young MAN to work in a store. R. Newell, 9, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD. Apply Melbourne Boot Company, 568, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself generally useful. 173, South Head Road.

WANTED, a LAD, used to the plumbing. Apply to M. Candler, plumber, Paddington, at 7 o'clock.

WANTED, a Young MAN, accustomed to butchering. H. Whatmore, 22, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a steady Man, as SCULLERYMAN. Cohen's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock, Holmes, baker, South Head Road.

WANTED, a sober MAN to drive a parcel delivery van. Apply this morning, at 211, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD. Hedges, butcher, St. Peters.

WANTED, a MAN to drive a Hansom Cab. Michael Donnellan, Australian Inn, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a LAD for a Boot Shop. Must know how to close up. 499, George-street.

WANTED, BOY, for kitchen; good character. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-street.

WANTED, respectable active GIRLS, for paper bag making, at Paper Mills, Liverpool. Apply to Murray, Dunlop, and Co., King-street.

WANTED, a thorough LAUNDRESS, to take a family's washing. Apply Mrs. Wells, Wynyard Hotel, Clarence and Erskine streets. References required.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. References required. Apply Mrs. J. Living, Falcon-street, North Shore.

WANTED, young Girls, General Servants, Housemaids, Barmaids, and useful Girls, Barmaid for near Bathurst, and Housemaid. Mrs. Bradford, 114, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as WETNURSE; milk two months old. References required. Apply before 10 a.m., to Dr. Quaife, Nelson-place, Piper-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, accustomed to young children, as Assistant NURSE. Apply to Mrs. Roxburgh, Eynesbury, Edgecliff Road, between 11 and 1.

WANTED, for the country, a Married COUPLE, without encumbrance; also, a BOY accustomed to horses, and able to drive a horse and cart. Apply at Messrs. Talbot and Son's, Circular Quay, between 12 and 1 o'clock, this day.
November 27, 1872.

## APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS vacant, St. Kilda House. Proprietress Mrs. Buss.

APARTMENTS vacant. 3, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, near Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS to LET, unfurnished, 2 rooms. 97, Liverpool-street, 2 doors from George-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. Casper's, 110, Phillip-street, near Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS, with partial BOARD, for one or two respectable young men (friends), in a private family. No children. 148, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

A VACANCY Two Gentlemen, or Lady and Gentleman. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard sq.

AT 2, RIALTO-TERRACE (29 and 31, Upper William-street South), well-furnished BEDROOMS and a beautifully situated Drawing-room Suite are vacant. A smoking room and bath-rooms are provided.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. 203, Macquarie-street North, near Domain entrance.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Gloucester House, corner Gloucester-street, Church-hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Dobson's, 27, Park House, Park-street, near Pitt-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. James Lyons, Lyons House, 359, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst; superior accommodation for gentlemen or families; delightful situation, bath. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Java House, No. 3, Jamison-street, Church-hill; bed and dining rooms are airy, elegant, and newly furnished. Plunge and shower baths. Terms from 31s to 35s per week.

CHANGE OF AIR.—APARTMENTS Vacant. Mrs. Horam, Royal Hotel, Sutton Forest.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and Bedrooms vacant. Strathspey House, 213½, Macquarie-street North.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS vacant, with or without board. Terms moderate. 147, Woolloomooloo-st.

FURNISHED Rooms for married or single gentlemen. Board optional. Bath. 131, Bowling-street.

GOULBURN.—Superior APARTMENTS vacant in a private family. Address A. B., Post-office, Goulburn.

JOHNSTON'S FAMILY HOTEL, opposite the Court-house, Darlinghurst.—The Proprietor, EDWARD JOHNSTON, begs to call the attention of country visitors and those who require comfortable Board and Residence to his Hotel; the healthiest position in the city; combined with civility and moderate charges.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, William and Forbes streets.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, healthy and airy.

PRINCE ALFRED HOTEL, Cleveland-street, Redfern. Good accommodation for boarders. Terms mod.

TWO comfortable BEDROOMS vacant, private sitting room, partial board, plunge and shower baths. Terms, 25s. 145, Castlereagh-street North.

HOUSE wanted, not less than 7 rooms, exclusive of kitchen and out-offices. Neighbourhood of Woollahra or Moore Park. Rent not to exceed £90 per annum. Address, with full particulars, to H. E., care of W. B. Lee, advertising agent, 158, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, by a student, BOARD and RESIDENCE, near University. F. F., P. O., Newtown.

WANTED, a HOUSE, 8 or 9 rooms, in north end of the city; rent not to exceed £75 per year. Address House, 145, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE in private family, single gentleman, near Queen's Wharf. X. O. K., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, APARTMENTS and Partial Board, with coachhouse and stable, in suburbs, vicinity of Woollahra preferred. For address, B. Cocks, George-street.

## TO LET.

BALMORAL. — Open for Engagement, Private or Public Picnics; mod. J. Cannon, 306, Castlereagh-st.

BURWOOD.—To LET, that splendid Family Residence ALBINA VILLA, 10 rooms, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, abundance of good water, large fruit and flower garden; rent very moderate. Apply Miss M'Donald, Brighton Cottage, near Burwood Station; or Mr. Cohen, opposite.

HOUSES to LET, every convenience, 4 rooms and kitchen, 11s and 12s. Whittell and Co., Bathurst-st.

MANLY BEACH.—A nice furnished COTTAGE to LET, 6 rooms. M. Asher, Manly.

MANLY. MANLY.—TO LET, or for SALE, that choice FAMILY RESIDENCE, HOPE HOUSE, situate on the ESPLANADE. Also, PETERSVILLE HOUSES, Nos. 1 and 2, close to the PIER.
Apply RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

SNUG PUBLIC-HOUSES to LET, in all parts of the city and suburbs. H. Vaughan, 149, King-st. East.

THREE and four roomed HOUSES to LET. Apply Shop, Bourke-street, opposite Wesleyan Chapel.

TO LET, HOUSES, 3 rooms, newly done up, 7s. Apply 359, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, Baker's SHOP; rent, 16s, Ultimo-street, Glebe. Key at No. 6.

TO LET, at low rent, or for SALE, £300 cash, Spencer Lodge, St. Peters, Cook's River Road. 167, S. H. Road.

TO LET, Nos. 7 and 18, Domain-terrace. Apply to J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, York-st. Suitable for any trade. Apply D. Barnett and Co., 212, Pitt-st.

TO LET, 265½, Crown-street, near South Head Road, shop, 5 rooms, suitable for any business. Rent, £1.

TO LET, 45, Cleveland-street, HOUSE, 4 rooms, balcony, kitchen, wash-house, copper, &c. 800, Geo.-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, Crown-street, 5 rooms; 15s per week. H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

TO LET, Sell, or Exchange, 2 new HOUSES, Haymarket, 10s; title good. Challoner, King-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 3 rooms, near Russell's Foundry, Bathurst-street; rent 8s. Challoner, King-street.

TO LET, comfortable HOUSE, 6 apartments, entrance hall; rent moderate. 379, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, CLIFTON COTTAGE, Derwent-street, Glebe. Apply Arthur Hills, next house.

TO LET, 249, Kent street, near Erskine-street; rent, 8s. Key at 247.

TO LET, 4, Kellett-street, Darlinghurst, near William-street; gas, bath, &c. H. Mulgrove, 550, George-st.

TO LET, 191 and 193, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo. Wecker, Lane, and Co., Pitt-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms, verandah, balcony, pantry, shed. Reduced rent. J. Yard, Macquarie-st. S.

TO LET, RICHMOND VILLA, Domain, containing 9 rooms, kitchens, cellars, outhouses; stables, &c. Rent moderate. Open to view. Apply J. Williams, 12, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

TO LET, 8-roomed HOUSE, just undergone a thorough repair, in Lower George-street. Water and gas laid on. Rent low to a satisfactory tenant. Apply 64, George-street.

TO LET, at a low rent; or for SALE, on very liberal terms, LANCEFIELD, a residence, with 18 acres of good land, on the Cook's River Road.
Richardson and Wrench.

TO LET, at Point Piper Road, Paddington, near the churches, CHARLTON HOUSE, containing eleven rooms (and offices), some of them large, in perfect repair. Rent, £100 a year. Inquire within.

TO LET, SHOP, corner King and George streets, lately occupied by Mr. D. Henry as Mining Chambers. Apply F. LASSETTER and CO., George-street.

TO LET, those large and commodious BUSINESS PREMISES, at the corner of Darling and Adolphus streets, Balmain, suitable for linendraper, grocer, or chemist. For particulars apply to John Taylor, Balmain Steam Sawmills.

TO BE LET, that old-established SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 2, Hunter-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Hobson and Whiting. Apply to Beaumont, next Lassetter's; or to John M. M'Quade, Windsor.

TO LET, on Lease for 18 years, that valuable block of PROPERTY situate at BALMAIN, bounded by DARLING-STREET, BOOTH-STREET, and PALMER-STREET, and having a frontage of about 450 feet. TERMS very liberal. Apply to RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—To LET, those centrally situated premises in Comur-street, Yass, now in the occupation of Mr. H. Ellis, watchmaker.
These premises would ensure a certain fortune to anyone in the above line. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. T. Collis, Commercial Hotel, Yass.

A FURNISHED OFFICE, to be LET. Apply 311, George-street.

CONVENIENT OFFICES to LET. Royal Mining Exchange, 319, George-street.

OFFICE to LET, spacious, first floor, suitable for a committee room. Over E. Millett's, 309, George-st.

OFFICES to LET, two rooms, near King-street. Apply Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street.

OFFICES to LET, first and second floors, over B. Mountcastle's, 352, George-street.

STORES to LET, No. 87, York-street, recently occupied by the Civil Service Co-operative Society. Apply to
J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, superior roomy OFFICES, first floor front, George-street, 3 doors from the Royal Hotel. Apply 434, George-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.
ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
Gordon and Gotch, 251, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
W. B. Lee, 144, Castlereagh-street, near Victoria Club.
F. Barker, 85, Sussex-street.
Charles Lea, 90, Central South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, William and Yurong and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo.
H. Richardson, Paddington
C. Carter, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Mrs. Hinchcliffe, Waterloo.
A. W. Mihill, Botany Road, Redfern.
J. Collis, 198, Parramatta-street.
W. Hogan, tobacconist, King-street East.
R. Iredale, South Head Road, near Kidman's Store.
J. J. Cooper, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

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